

# THE TIE ON THE NECK

MAGAZINE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES

May, 1945

Price, 25c



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currently starring in Paramount's  
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# 1st **CHESTERFIELD**

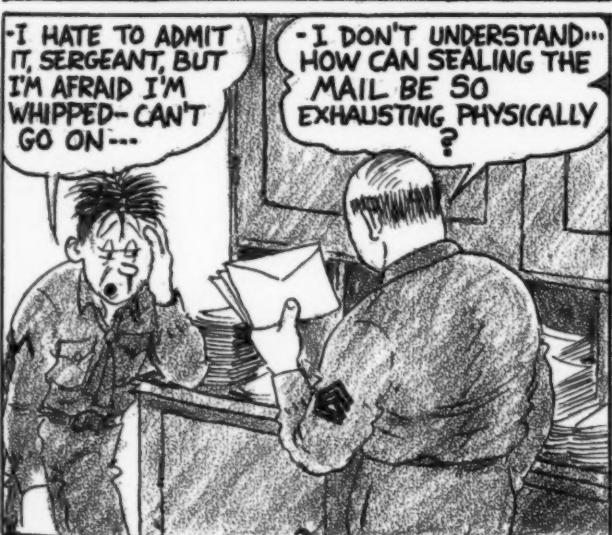
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Hq. Co., 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines W. E. Armstrong

Co. "E," 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines Perry Moore  
Co. "F," 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines V. H. Mack  
Co. "G," 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines L. H. Pratz  
Co. "H," 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines J. D. Jennings  
Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 2nd Marines  
Co. "I," 3rd Bn., 2nd Marines  
Co. "K," 3rd Bn., 2nd Marines  
Co. "L," 3rd Bn., 2nd Marines

M. E. Mahannah

Co. "M," 3rd Bn., 2nd Marines Bruns

Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 6th Marines A. G. Chestle

Co. "A," 1st Bn., 6th Marines

Co. "B," 1st Bn., 6th Marines

Co. "C," 1st Bn., 6th Marines

Co. "D," 1st Bn., 6th Marines

Co. "E," 2nd Bn., 6th Marines

Co. "F," 2nd Bn., 6th Marines Don L. Lundy

Co. "G," 2nd Bn., 6th Marines

Co. "H," 2nd Bn., 6th Marines

Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 6th Marines

Co. "I," 3rd Bn., 6th Marines

Co. "K," 3rd Bn., 6th Marines

Co. "L," 3rd Bn., 6th Marines

Co. "M," 3rd Bn., 6th Marines

Hq. & Ser. Co., 6th Marines

Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 8th Marines

Co. "A," 1st Bn., 8th Marines

Co. "B," 1st Bn., 8th Marines

Co. "C," 1st Bn., 8th Marines

Co. "D," 1st Bn., 8th Marines

Co. "E," 2nd Bn., 8th Marines

Co. "F," 2nd Bn., 8th Marines

Co. "G," 2nd Bn., 8th Marines

Co. "H," 2nd Bn., 8th Marines

Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 8th Marines

Co. "I," 3rd Bn., 8th Marines

Co. "K," 3rd Bn., 8th Marines

Co. "L," 3rd Bn., 8th Marines

Hq. & Ser. Btry., 10th Marines

Hq. & Ser. Btry., 1st Bn., 10th Marines

Btry. "A," 1st Bn., 10th Marines

Btry. "B," 1st Bn., 10th Marines

Btry. "C," 1st Bn., 10th Marines

Hq. & Ser. Btry., 2nd Bn., 10th Marines

Paul E. Jouett

Btry. "D," 2nd Bn., 10th Marines

Btry. "E," 2nd Bn., 10th Marines

Btry. "F," 2nd Bn., 10th Marines

Hq. & Ser. Btry., 3rd Bn., 10th Marines

R. F. Hawk, Jr.

Btry. "G," 3rd Bn., 10th Marines

T. H. Rettig, Jr.

Btry. "H," 3rd Bn., 10th Marines J. J. Worley

Btry. "I," 3rd Bn., 10th Marines G. C. Armes

Hq. & Ser. Co., 2nd Engineer Bn.

D. De Benedictis

Co. "A," 2nd Engineer Bn.

Co. "B," 2nd Engineer Bn.

Co. "C," 2nd Engineer Bn.

Signal Det.

Base Hq. Co.

4th Tank Co., 2nd Marine Div.

Base Ser. Co.

2nd Parachute Co.

### DETACHMENTS

United States Marine Band Hiram Flores

Btry. "A," 1st Bn., 11th Marines

NAS, Alameda, Calif. J. D. Geisser

Pearl Harbor Marines F. A. Lock

Marine Barracks, NAS, Lakehurst Ward

Sub-District Headquarters, Wilkes-Barre

W. W. C. Black

M. B., NAD, Iona Island, New York

Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 7th Marines

Co. "L," 3rd Bn., 7th Marines

Co. "M," 3rd Bn., 7th Marines

BD., Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

G. H. Foster

American Embassy Guard, Peiping, China

MD., Argentina, Newfoundland

MB., USNA Station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu

Marine Corps Institute L. S. Littrell

### SEA GOING

USS Texas G. E. Darbee

USS New York R. H. Counsell

USS Charleston Murley Layton, Jr.

USS Chester J. J. Shannon

USS Nevada J. B. Grannell

USS Northampton

### DEFENSE BATTALIONS

Btry. "G," 5th Defense Bn. D. W. Harrell

5th Art'y., 5th Defense Bn. F. A. Taylor

7th Defense Bn.

# THE LEATHERNECK

## MAGAZINE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES

Published each month by the Marine Corps Institute at 8th and Eys Streets, S. E., Washington, D. C., for the advancement of education. Copy closes on the 8th of each month preceding date of issue.



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The opinions of authors whose articles appear in THE LEATHERNECK do not necessarily express the attitude of the Navy Department or of Marine Corps Headquarters.

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## GLAD RAG WINNERS

IT IS with gratification and pride that we publish the names of the following Marines, who have won prizes in the Glad Rag Jingle Contest. It is also a pleasant relief to see the famous USMC following a winner's name. Congratulations—Pfc. Robert E. Montgomery, USS "Texas;" Corp. F. A. Smith, Norfolk, Va.; Sgt. Ernest Brown, New Orleans, La.; Corp. F. R. Craig, RD, San Diego; Pvt. Browny Arledge, Btry. II, 5th Def. Bn.; Pfc. Joseph Sohl, MB, Washington, D. C.; Pvt. Francis Poltrach, Guantnamo Bay, Cuba; and Pfc. Harry Martinko, Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., upon taking the play away from the Army. Come on, Leathernecks, how about some more!

## LEATHERNECK SMALL-BORE TROPHY MATCH

WE are pleased to announce that next month's edition of THE LEATHERNECK will carry the results of the Leatherneck Small-Bore Trophy Match. The targets already received have been painstakingly and impartially marked and graded by the Rifle Marksmanship Section, Headquarters, Marine Corps, and have been sent to the Small-Bore Section of the National Rifle Association for approval.

## NON-COM ALLOWANCES APPROVED

THE Comptroller General has handed down a decision to the effect that the Act of 17 October, 1940, applies to the Marine Corps as well as the Army. This act affords a blanket increase in the quarters and subsistence allowances for enlisted men of the first three grades of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health. The Act does not extend the allowance to any enlisted men not now receiving it, but does increase the amount paid from 75 cents a day to \$1.15 a day for those entitled to commutation of quarters.

## A GRIEVOUS ERROR

ON page 12 of the April issue of THE LEATHERNECK we published the name of "Col. L. R. Lanes" and entitled him Commanding Officer of the Parris Island Recruit Depot. Chary of making such omissions, THE LEATHERNECK is deeply sorry and sincerely apologetic in making an error in the name of our tried and true friend, Colonel Louis R. Jones, who, many times in the past, has proven his interest in the welfare and success of THE LEATHERNECK by his many fine and courteous acts. We humbly apologize and are deeply sorry that we had to err on one we consider in the front rank of LEATHERNECK friends.

Circulation this issue—29,500

## OUR COVER . . .

This month is a four-color illustration by our Staff Artist, Corporal Hughes R. Michael. It depicts the advent of summer, with its numerous, stirring parades. The Marine Corps, with its striking colors, and straight-marching lines, has always been an integral part of such festivities.

## CONTEST WINNERS

ON THE Sound Off page, page five, in this issue, are two letters that were worth \$5.00 each to the senders. To Pfc. Frank Austin, Jr., and Arthur Rosett go LEATHERNECK congratulations for their fine, prize-winning efforts in the Klein-Muller letter contest.

## TECHNICAL SGTS. QM, SENIORITY LIST

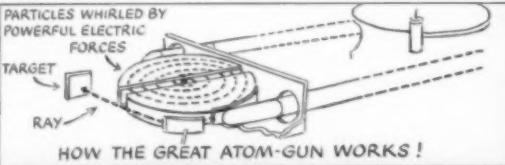
Technical Sergeants, Quartermaster's Department,  
According to Seniority

1. Nowack, George J.
2. Edwards, Joe F.
3. Howell, Frank L.
4. Puskarich, Mike E.
5. Falls, George
6. Eschliman, Charles
- \*7. McKenzie, Paul
8. Curtis, Kenneth F.
- \*9. Beck, Homer A.
10. Meyer, Oscar J.
11. Wood, Eugene G.
- \*12. Smith, Arthur L.
13. Schudlich, William E.
- \*14. Clubb, Russell D.
- \*15. Bergman, Sol
16. Deppen, James B.
- \*17. Robison, Cleatus W.
18. Petrusky, Paul
- \*19. Wilbanks, John H.
- \*20. Brundage, Zebulon P.
21. Hardick, Michael J.
22. Thompson, John L.
- \*23. Garzarella, Frank W.
- \*24. Powell, William G.
- \*25. Conyers, Nathan
- \*26. Barker, Lloyd F.
27. Evans, Carl J.
- \*28. Elkins, Lee A.
- \*29. Skaggs, Harry A.
30. Blunck, Nels E.
31. Smolinski, John
32. Frisch, Lawrence B.
- \*33. Pitts, Charles O.
- \*34. Schwab, Joseph L.
- \*35. Wilson, John H.
- \*36. Mayo, David
37. Murray, Frank F.

\*Motor Transport men. This list does not include Technical Sergeants on duty at Headquarters or Depots.

# ★ WONDERS OF AMERICA ★

## *Smashing the Invisible!*



HEAVILY CHARGED PARTICLES "SHOOT OUT" AT 18,000 MILES A SECOND—35,000 TIMES FASTER THAN A RIFLE BULLET—in a mysterious beam that smashes against atoms in a target. The impact releases astounding energy from the atoms' "cores"—for example, 50 million times more power than from the burning of an atom of carbon in coal. SCIENCE AIDS TO HARNESS THIS POWER

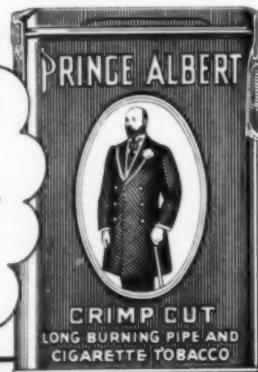
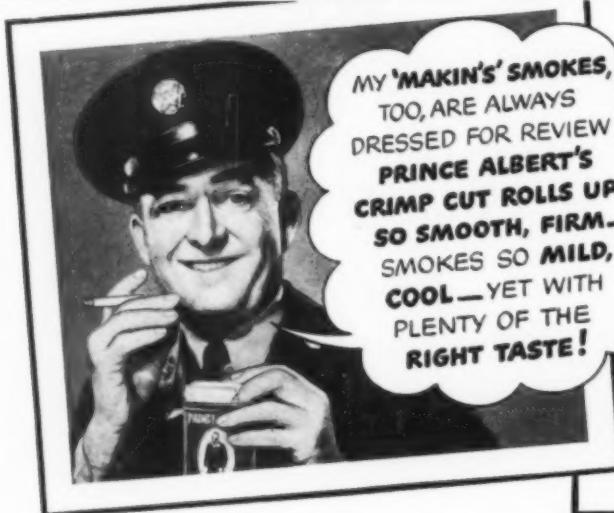


IN RECENT LABORATORY "SMOKING BOWL" TESTS,  
PRINCE ALBERT BURNED  
**86 DEGREES COOLER**  
THAN THE AVERAGE OF  
THE 30 OTHER OF THE  
LARGEST-SELLING  
BRANDS TESTED—  
COOLEST OF ALL!

WE ROLL-YOUR-OWNERS REGARD P.A. THAT WAY, TOO—PRINCE ALBERT SPINS SO FAST, SO EASY, SO SMOOTH, AND FIRM! NO, THERE'S NO OTHER TOBACCO LIKE P.A. FOR REAL SMOKING JOY!



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina



**PRINCE ALBERT**  
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

**70** fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every handy tin of Prince Albert

**50** pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every handy tin of Prince Albert

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# SOUND OFF!

The Editor, THE LEATHERNECK,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

In the last issue of THE LEATHERNECK, you mentioned G. W. Studley's Medal Book as being one in which to refer in regards to the wearing or rating of medals.

I served with the 4th Marines from Feb. 1934 to Oct. 1935 there, upon the U.S.S. "Augusta" until Aug. 1936. According to Studley's Book, those men who served in China from 1926 to 1936 are eligible for the Yangtze Service Medal.

Am I entitled to the Medal and how can I secure same?

Any information on the above would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,  
GEORGE A. SOMERVILLE.

DEAR MR. SOMERVILLE:

In regards to your letter of Feb. 7, 1941, we wish to inform you that we have received the following information from Marine Corps Headquarters.

"The terminating date for which the Yangtze Service Medal is authorized is December 31, 1932. Therefore Somerville is not entitled to the award of this medal for his service in Shanghai, China, in 1934-1936."

We trust that this is all the information that you desire and that it is most satisfactory. If there is any further information that you need, do not hesitate to call upon us.

Yours truly,  
THE LEATHERNECK.

The Editor, THE LEATHERNECK,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

Please change the address of my LEATHERNECK from (Headquarters Co., FMF) to Quartermaster School of Administration, Philadelphia, Pa., effective as of the 15th of this month, as I am in the March-June Class there.

I certainly appreciate the magazine a whole lot, and I intend to continue both subscriptions, when renewal time comes.

I was home from Dec. 20 to Jan. 18 inclusive on a 30 days furlough, first in the Corps, on my enlistment; both of my parents read and reread the magazine until it looks like it had been through an electric washing machine. You see I am the only child, so no wonder they are so keen to read about the Corps, for I am a 30-year man, unless luckily I get a commission as 2nd Lt. in the Corps, which I am hoping to get by July 1, 1942.

Yours truly,  
PFC. JOHN A. HARBER, JR.

The Editor, THE LEATHERNECK,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I would like to know the address of Pvt. Ralph Henry Martens. He enlisted in the Marine Corps the summer of 1940 and trained at San Diego. If you can help me in this matter I will be obliged to you. Enclosed find a stamped, self addressed envelope for your convenience. I thank you.

Yours truly,  
HUGH P. EDWARDS.

Klein & Muller, Inc.,  
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry,  
New York City, N. Y.

It is of paramount importance for a prospective jewelry buyer to consult his Post Exchange Officer before purchasing the article, or articles, to satisfy his demands.

In a completely "specialized" world, the intelligent buyer of today does not hesitate to seek the advice of a reputable business man prior to actual purchase.

Seeking out the Post Exchange Officer, before buying jewelry, is as all-important as consulting a chiropodist for surecease from foot ills, rather than the corner "boot-black."

The same logic and foresight is applicable for an individual intent on purchasing jewelry at his post exchange.

The Post Exchange Officer, one thoroughly versed in the merchandising field, is a professional man of varied experience and business acumen. His advice, which he is readily wont to offer, is that of a man whose daily pursuits consist of dispensing quality merchandise to his innumerable customers.

His background of years spent in government post exchanges throughout the world has instilled him with irrefutable knowledge of the jewelry wants of service men. Since the satisfaction of his clientele is the Post Exchange Officer's gain, as well as that of his customers, it is assured that his advice in matters pertaining to purchase of jewelry will be sound, unbiased, and that of a competent business man.

The foregoing is that which we consider before buying jewelry. We have found the advice of the Post Exchange Officer of the Marine Corps Base, here in San Diego, California, to be reliable, sure, and satisfying. He is receptive, and welcomes the opportunity to proffer his advice.

Sincerely,  
PFC. FRANK G. AUSTIN, JR.

Klein & Muller, Inc.,  
21 Maiden Lane,  
New York, N. Y.  
Re: Ad appearing in this month's LEATHERNECK.

DEAR SIRS:—

Somewhere in the Marine Corps Manual, the book of regulations governing the conduct of all Marines, there is a ruling to the effect that the attitude of an officer should be that of a father towards a son. When he accepts his commission, he is bound by honor and tradition to obey this ruling to the letter.

Taking over a post exchange is an assignment that he must perform credibly, and his judgment and interest in the men under him far exceed the ability of any salesman to foist unworthy merchandise in that exchange.

In getting the advice of that officer before purchasing jewelry, he is interested in only one thing—in seeing that YOU get the MOST for your money. The only profit the officer gets out of the transaction is the satisfaction of knowing that his job is well done—the same satisfaction any Marine gets in having "the situation well in hand."

Sincerely,  
ARTHUR ROSETT, U.S.M.C.

DEAR MR. EDWARDS:

In reply to your letter of February 24, we are pleased to inform you that Ralph Henry Martens is stationed at: Co. "G," 2nd Bn., 6th Marines, 2nd Marine Div., FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

It's a small world after all, isn't it? If we can again be of service to you, don't fail to call on us. Remember, THE LEATHERNECK is only too glad to help whenever and wherever it can.

Yours very truly,  
THE LEATHERNECK.

The Editor, THE LEATHERNECK,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I am writing in request of any information you could give me in regards to the Marine Detachment based at Hawthorne, Nevada. I am interested in being transferred there so that any information that you can get will be greatly appreciated. Thanking you in advance,

Yours truly,  
RANDAL O. FREEMAN.

DEAR RANDAL:

In reply to your letter of Feb. 19, 1941, we have received the following information from Marine Corps Headquarters.

"A detachment of approximately 145 men, who perform the normal duty incident to guard duty of a Naval Ammunition Depot. If this man desires transfer to this station, he should submit written request for such assignment via official channels at such time as his tour of sea duty is completed."

We trust that this is all the information that you desire and that it is most satisfactory. If there is any further information that you might need, do not hesitate to call upon us.

Very truly yours,  
THE LEATHERNECK.

The Editor, THE LEATHERNECK,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I would appreciate any information you can give me on reenlistment bonuses.

I am now on a two year extension that took effect April 12th, 1939. I will be paid off on six years April 12th this year. I did not receive any reenlistment money when my extension took effect and I would like to know how much I should receive this time. Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours truly,  
GEORGE P. GARNER.

DEAR GARNER:

In reply to your recent letter, we are pleased to inform you that you will get your reenlistment bonus.

We have received information from Marine Corps Headquarters, that you will receive fifty dollars (\$50.00) for your two year extension. Headquarters did not state when you would get your money, but we feel sure that you will get all that is coming to you in due time.

Yours very truly,  
THE LEATHERNECK.



PAUL DOUGLAS  
POPULAR  
RADIO ANNOUNCER

PAUL DOUGLAS'  
**GOOD NEWS**

*mild* *Cool*  
**GRANGER**



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# RETURN TO France

By

HAVELOCK D. NELSON

(Illustrated by Michael)

For lunch we rode in the truck to the Y.M.C.A. Cafeteria in Coblenz. Sergeants from our battalion naturally stuck together. During the conversation, which had turned to football and colleges, it developed that the man next to me was a graduate of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. When I mentioned that I had been a freshman at Wittenberg College in Springfield, he said he had known a girl at Oxford attending Western College, who had come from Springfield. She proved to be the sister of one of my best friends. That was the beginning of a friendship that was destined to become much closer in the next few weeks. The sergeant was Bob Sealey of the 84th Co., and his home was in Paulding, Ohio.

Soon after Christmas, George and I began sharing our quarters with Gy. Sgt. Gerofsky. He had come to us with the last reinforcements, and apparently had decided we had the best billet in the platoon so he moved in with us. He had a good sense of humor and was a good soldier, so George and I did not mind, even though it meant we had to use the same bed. That was no hardship as we had become so accustomed to sleeping together in narrow foxholes that we could turn over in unison without even awakening.

The billets in general were becoming a bit crowded for more and more men were returning from hospitals. Of all the corporals who had taken the examination for sergeant before the Champaign drive, only George and I actually received warrants. We were the only ones who had not been wounded, and by the time the others had returned all vacancies had been filled. Although our two warrants bore the same date (December 1, 1918) mine had one lower number than his, thus technically making me senior.

Sundays were used for trips to Coblenz. If we couldn't get a pass, we went anyway. It was very simple. As soon as details were published for the day we would wander down to the depot and wait for the train to pull in. The technique was to wait on the same side of the train as the sentry who had orders to permit no unauthorized persons to board or leave the train. Since the coaches had several doors on both sides, all we had to do was to run around the end of the standing train and climb into the door of the nearest vacant compartment on the side opposite the sentry. Before he could intercept more than one or two, the rest of us were aboard and the train was on its way. Arriving at Ahrenbreitstein, opposite Coblenz, the same system was used. Someone would be watching for the sentry as the



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All rights reserved.)

May, 1941

train pulled into the depot, and when it was determined which side he would be on, we all climbed out on the other side and vanished before the train moved on. Since the sentries used the same system when they were off duty, they seldom saw more than they were compelled to take cognizance of. The Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, and Coblenz, reached by crossing a steel ponton bridge, were most interesting, and I enjoyed these excursions immensely.

Around the middle of February I was summoned to the company office and informed that I was going on detached duty. A detail of around twenty-five men was to be sent to Engers for duty with the 2nd Engineers, and I was to be in charge. I hustled around to make up my pack, collect as many of my outstanding loans in the platoon as possible, said good-bye to all my friends, including our German family, and reported back to headquarters for the detail. When I saw the men who composed it I groaned inwardly. A few of them were those we secretly considered "war dodgers" and "bolsheviks," those who shirked or griped about everything possible. In other words, it looked like the 1st Sergeant had seized the opportunity to rid the company of its undesirables. "Was I considered one of them?" I wondered to myself. Boarding a truck we rode off to Engers.

This was another fair-sized town not far from Neuwied. When we arrived I marched the detail over to the company to which we had been assigned and reported in. Whom should I also find there but Bob Staley! Immediately we decided to stick together and succeeded in having ourselves assigned to the same billet. It proved to be a room in a very comfortably furnished home. Our bed was a real old-fashioned feather bed, far softer than the inexpensive hard mattress

George and I had been using. While the middle aged hausfrau was not overly friendly, she did give us good service. She even ironed out our cold sheets with a hot stone before we retired, closed our windows and started a fire in the morning. Of course, we paid her a small sum each week, or supplied her with soap for her extra requirements.

For several days I saw no more of my detail. The first day or two Bob and I reported at reveille. Then the 1st Sgt. of the Engineer Company tipped us off that we might just as well keep out of sight. There was absolutely no way that he could use us, as our men had been directly assigned to the various platoons and the engineer noncoms could take care of them. Thereafter we showed up only by special request, and for meals. The sergeants' mess here was not so nice as ours in Leutesdorf, but the engineers were a congenial crowd and the food was good enough. Hence Bob and I did about as we pleased, sleeping whenever we liked, or going into Neuwied by street car for an occasional change of scenery, especially in the evenings.

Our detail was proving too "soft" and time was beginning to drag. However, this was changed, for me at least, a day or so before Washington's Birthday. A job came along where most of the Marines could be used together. The Division was to hold a horse-show beginning March 1st in Neuwied. We were given the task of setting up several hangars to shelter animals and equipment entered. Even though we had to work on a holiday, I did not mind, for loafing was becoming a bore. The work was carried on during the hours of 8:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., with an hour and a half out for lunch. It was necessary to travel by truck to and from Engers for the noon meal. However, this job was completed at noon on the 28th. I resumed loafing with



Bob, and spent the week-end "bumming" my way to and from Leutesdorf for a brief visit.

Around March 1st an order came out authorizing a few men from each company to be sent to various universities throughout France and England, and a large number to attend the newly organized A. E. F. University at Beaune, France. Bob and I cursed our luck at being away from our own companies, but put in our requests anyway. Usually outsiders attached to units rated no consideration for details which had pleasant possibilities. About the 9th of March I returned to my billet at 7:50 P. M. after an absence of about a half hour. The room was vacant, and even Bob's clothing and equipment was gone! A note on the table told me to pack and report to Engineer headquarters at once. Bob and I had been given the school detail to Beaune.

Since I had some washing out in one part of town and a good uniform at a tailor's in another part of town, fast action was called for. I decided to leave my laundry, made up my pack, and picked up my uniform on the way to headquarters. At 9:45 P. M., we had arrived by light truck at the depot in Coblenz, fifteen kilometers away. I was still carrying my spare uniform on my arm.

We traveled from Coblenz by a special troop train composed of third-class coaches, and followed the valley of the Moselle River. When daylight came I found the route very interesting and picturesque, especially around Treves (Trier) and Metz. Pont-a-Mousson and Nancy drew our particular attention because of our service of the previous August in their vicinities.

Detraining at Beaune, about thirty kilometers south of Dijon, we marched out to a large cantonment nearby. There were scores of one story barracks buildings which had been used as hospital wards during the war. The 2nd Division detail was conducted to one of the buildings and told to make ourselves at home. Others already there, and those who came in later, were almost all from the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Regular Divisions, and the 32nd National Guard Division. We each appropriated one of the many steel cots with a mattress and proceeded to settle down. Final organization did not take place until a couple of days later.

If I remember the first evening correctly, it was cold and rainy, and we were all disconsolately sitting or lying on our bunks, huddled under our blankets. The prevailing opinion was that we had been mighty foolish for swapping our comfortable billets on the Rhine for the dreary, cheerless atmosphere of Beaune. Eventually I hunted up the Y.M.C.A. hut in order to write some letters. In spite of the rain outside I found warmth, gaiety and music inside the hut. The principal reasons for the latter were two feminine members of the "Y" personnel assigned to that hut. One of them was particularly attractive. I might even say, beautiful. In addition she was vivacious and impartially congenial. Her co-worker, while possessing physical attractiveness to a lesser degree, was no less friendly or lacking in personality. I dallied over my letter writing, enjoying the unexpected pleasantness of my surroundings, putting off my return to our dreary bunk-house.

When I did return shortly before taps, I momentarily changed the whole atmosphere by enthusiastically exclaiming, "Boy! You ought to see the good-looking girls over at the Y-hut!" Heads emerged from beneath blankets, and Bob Staley sat up like someone had jabbed him with a pin. "Where is that 'Y'?" Bob shouted as he struggled into his shoes. I had little more than indicated the general direction, before a half dozen Marines and doughboys laughingly stampeded out the door, with Bob well in the lead. That was the beginning of friendly relations between the Y-girls and our own clique that was to last throughout our stay in Beaune.

The next few days organization proceeded rapidly. Bul-

lets of the courses available were distributed. We registered for whatever courses we desired and for which we could qualify. It was amazing that sufficient qualified instructors, texts, and equipment was available within the A. E. F. to provide a curriculum equivalent to most American colleges. Even courses in agriculture were taught in the neighboring ex-hospital center of Allery. However, to be perfectly frank, none of us loaded ourselves down with courses. I've forgotten what the minimum requirements were, but I believe I signed up for two mathematics and one elementary French course.

Our bunk house was organized on military lines. We became Company B, 8th Provisional Regiment. Our company commander, a Capt. Wright from the 1st Division, moved into one of the four private rooms at the front end of the bunk-house. Since most of us were non-coms of one grade or another, Capt. Wright picked our acting 1st Sergeant, platoon sergeants, supply sergeant, etc., at random. By chance I became platoon sergeant. The rest of the men were divided into squads under designated squad-leaders. At reveille, which was not uncomfortably early, it was my job to form the platoon and call the roll. After a while I cut out the roll-call and substituted reports by the squad leaders. That saved time, and no one seemed particularly interested in absentees anyway. After roll-call we had a half-hour of close order drill before breakfast. That drill was the extent of our military duties, as German prisoners took care of the work details, and M. P.'s, the guard. It was a sort of enlisted man's paradise.

Along with relaxation of the strict discipline to which we had all been accustomed, came a certain amount of horse-play. One had always to be on guard against the practical joker. One night Bob had not shown up by taps, so someone got the idea of substituting string for the little coil springs which held the wire netting to the frame of Bob's cot. When he finally came in he sat down on the edge of his cot to undress in the darkness, and amid a deep, expectant silence. My cot was next to his in the center on one side. I listened to his every move with bated breath. At last his second shoe hit the deck, and he rolled back on his mattress. I heard the snapping of a couple of pieces of the string, and "plop!" the whole works gave way, depositing Bob on the floor with a dull thud. His startled exclamation was immediately drowned out by a flood of guffaws and loud laughter from one end of the bunk-house to the other. I heard him floundering around for a few seconds, and then he rushed off toward the door. Shortly the lights flashed on, and there stood Bob in his underwear at the head of the bunk-house, chin thrust out, eyes flashing, double daring the guilty person or persons to step up. His only answers were cat-calls and more laughter. Spying some hob-nails under the nearest cots, he grabbed them, and began heaving them at those he believed responsible. For every one he threw, he was soon getting two back. Right in the midst of the hub-bub Capt. Wright stepped out of his door directly behind Bob. Instantly everyone "piped down" excepting Bob. His indignant rantings sounded even louder in the contrasting silence. After hurling another shoe or two, he, too, sensed something amiss and looked behind him, to see the Captain staring good humorously at him. All Capt. Wright said was "You'd better turn in now, sergeant." Bob's anger dissolved into a sort of little-boy-caught-in-the-act look as he answered, "Yes, sir," and turned to his bunk. The Captain snapped out the light and Bob bedded down on the floor for the night.

Within a few days after our arrival a Marine Corps paymaster came into camp. It was a most pleasant surprise

for us, when we found that the only thing we had to do to be paid was to tell him our name, rank, organization, and the last time we were paid. Without further ado all our back pay was given to us. Since we had left Engers about two days before payday, his coming was most opportune, and we kidded our Army friends who couldn't be paid until their paybooks and service records had been forwarded from the Rhine.

The worst thing that happened to me here was to have a tooth go bad, because of neglect during the war. The dentist at the sick-bay informed me that it would have to come out. So without an anesthetic of any description he proceeded to pull it out. It broke off, and much prying and chiseling was required to remove all of it. That night I spent pacing the floor, sure that my jaw had been broken, but eventually the pain did subside. I've always been thankful that I did not ever have to have an arm or leg amputated, if 1919 surgery was as bad as dentistry.

For the first few weeks I tried conscientiously to study and attend classes, but as spring passed into summer, good intentions failed more to become fact. One afternoon I returned from my one and only afternoon class and I found a note on my table. It was

something about having gone to pick daisies with the Y-girls, expressed sorrow that I was so studious, and was signed by all the members of our gang. About 4:30 there was considerable clumping through the front door, and the door to the room opposite mine opened and banged shut amid a lot of mysterious whispering. Then my door opened (I was then occupying a private room by virtue of having been put in charge of the bunk-house) and one of the fellows stuck his head in, winked, and beckoned to me to follow: I crossed to the opposite room. There were six or seven fellows crowded into it, and on the floor in the center were two large market baskets full of daisies. Everyone's eyes were gleaming expectantly and I watched curiously as one of the boys solemnly and carefully raised the daisies in one of the baskets. There exposed to view reposed three large bottles of champagne for which that section of the country is famous. Needless to say, no further time was lost in disposing of them, so that by the time chow-call sounded we were all feeling pretty gay.

Bob and I took our mess-kits and went right over to the mess-hall. We were seated by an open window trying to down some hot macaroni, when Dinty Moore (one of our gang from the 5th Marines) stuck his head in the window and whispered some disparaging remark to Bob. Bob stiffened up, but before he could do anything Dinty had moved away. Then Dinty stuck his head in the door a few feet further on, and thumbed his nose at Bob. Instantly Bob grabbed his mess-kit by the hand and flung it at Dinty with such force that the pan bent double around the door frame, where Dinty's head had been. The macaroni splattered in all directions. Again Dinty's head appeared with an impish grin on his face. Then my mess-kit disappeared from under my poised spoon, following Bob's. Finding no more mess-kits at hand, Bob grasped the edge of the table, heaved, and up and over it went. A second table crashed over, before I could stop Bob. Fortunately, we had been among the first in the mess hall, but nevertheless the place was in an uproar in no time. By persuasion and force a couple of us succeeded in rushing Bob out another door to our barracks before the M. P.'s descended in force upon the place. Despite a vigorous investigation the M. P.'s could find no one who seemed to know what had happened. The whole thing had not lasted more than three minutes, and we kept out of sight for the rest of the night.

# assault **FORTIFIED**

By

CAPT. WILLIAM WHIPPLE, JR.

(Article and photos courtesy *The Military Engineer*)

Illustrated by Michael

THE recent campaigns of Germany through Holland, Flanders, and France have struck a dramatic note which has attracted the widest attention. The popular concept of *BLITZKRIEG* has tended to create a legend of German invincibility, against which an objective treatment of the factors involved is difficult. Even under the closest analysis, however, the German successes in sweeping rapidly through three countries including previously fortified positions, arouses admiration and warrants the closest study.

The most spectacular incidents in which rapidly moving German columns overcame formidable fortifications are probably the storming of Eben Emael and the Maginot

Line forts. The general methods employed by the Germans in reducing these fortifications are excellently portrayed in the article "Engineers in the Blitzkrieg," by Capt. Paul W. Thompson in the *Infantry Journal* for September-October, 1940. The most striking points about the tactics described are the use of flat trajectory antitank and antiaircraft gunfire and the employment of highly-trained pioneer or engineer troops with explosives, in the reduction of fortifications which would have been virtually impregnable to attacks by a normal infantry-artillery team.

The employment of combat engineers in this type of operation is novel doctrine to the United States Army, but apparently offers the means of overcoming the inherent strength of fortified localities.

## PRINCIPLES OF FORTIFICATION

Study of all information available regarding recent European operations does not substantiate the popular belief that field fortifications are entirely outmoded. We should not draw conclusions too hastily as to

the weakness of deliberate works because of the apparent ease with which the Germans succeeded in specific instances. It should be noted that the attacks on the Maginot Line were not made until other operations against the French Army had drawn out most of the fortification troops who might have been used in counterattack. The fact of the immense strategic detour which the German forces made through Holland and Belgium indicates the respect in which they held this line. In the case of Fort Eben Emael, the lesson illustrated by its fall is not so much the weakness of permanent fortifications as the success of a determined, daring, intelligent, and well-trained force against an inadequately defended position.

The one comprehensive test of deliberate fortifications within recent years,



# OF A POSITION

where the opposing forces may be considered of approximately equal caliber, was in the Russo-Finnish War, along the Mannerheim Line. In this case a determined and constant pressure by the attacker against an equally determined and clever defender in a well organized defensive position, resulted only in slow advances, costly to the attacking forces. The ultimate break-through of the Russians was probably due to the extreme preponderance of heavy artillery.

Even if we should assume that the German Army should be emulated in every respect, we should not rely exclusively on a war of movement. It must be noted that the same general staff who planned the spectacular campaigns in Poland, Norway, and the Western Front thought it worthwhile to create the elaborate fortified zone known as the West Wall between the Dutch border and Switzerland. The question is not whether or not fortified localities should be established but rather when and how they should be established.

Obviously all terrain is not of equal value. In a campaign in the Western Plains of this country or similar terrain, the value of fortification would be much less than in territory where the seizure of a single locality or an advance of a few thousand yards may mean the loss of facilities or defensive terrain vital to the country as a whole. The Mannerheim Line is an extremely good example of the use of fortifications to defend a strategic defile. This line defends the Karelian Isthmus, the only good avenue of approach from Russia to Finland, where an advance of a few miles past the constricted section allows the attacking forces to advance on a much wider front over favorable terrain. The strategic importance of field fortifications in this instance is obvious. The West Wall and Maginot Fortifications, facing one another across the Rhine, follow the same principle, but to lesser relative advantage because of the wide front involved. Apparently the French immobilized too great a proportion of their defensive means along this line, especially in view of the potential threat of a flanking movement through Flanders. It is believed, however, that the basic decision to create a fortified zone along the line chosen was sound military strategy. The coincidence of the Rhine River, with the political boundary, justified the fortification of a zone adjacent to the frontier.

The great importance of island bases, due to naval and submarine warfare, has been increased by the development of military aviation. The same is also true of strategic regions like the Dardanelles or the Suez Canal. In all of

these cases, a limited amount of terrain possess great military value. It will not always be possible, however, to maintain defending forces at each strategic locality sufficient to prevent the temporary mobilizing of a greater attacking force by the enemy; unlike mobile warfare in ordinary terrain, it is impracticable to hold off the enemy by delaying actions and retirement until reinforcements can arrive. Under these circumstances, the importance of fortifications, to multiply the powers of the defender and take advantage of the tactical value of shore lines, is of great importance. Other cases, in which fortifications may be constructed to take advantage of especially valuable terrain, are the establishment of rear lines behind a stabilized front to limit possible penetration by the enemy, the organization of the defense along river lines, and the defense of air bases, strategic bridges, or other important point objectives.

In general, it may be said that the function of field fortifications is to conserve the strength and increase the effectiveness of the defender. Protected weapon emplacements are specifically designed to protect automatic weapons and their crews from an artillery barrage. When the barrage lifts, these weapons, if protected, can immediately open fire, while the troops in the shelters emerge for defense or counterattack.

## PRINCIPLES OF ASSAULT ON FORTIFICATIONS

Success in this type of operation can be attained only by the grouping of a large preponderance of strength in a carefully planned combined-arms action. For this reason a fortified position should only be attacked when its passage is necessary to obtain a vital objective, and when it is impossible to flank the line or find a weaker spot.

After the development of the main defending position, which itself may be an operation of some difficulty, successive phases in the operation are: (1) the penetration, (2) flanking attacks to expand the gap, (3) the exploitation of the penetration, with the greatest possible speed and force. The present prerequisites to a successful penetrations are:



German troops using demolition charges against fortifications

a preponderance of strength in infantry, artillery or dive bombers or a combination of the two, and air fighter strength at the point attacked; and the use of troops specially trained and equipped for the assault. If these prerequisites are present, the attack can succeed, if proper tactical methods are used.

The development of assault technique by German forces originated in March, 1915, when two engineer companies, reinforced by a small detachment of artillery, were assembled near Cologne, as the original assault attachment. This unit was all but wiped out in its first engagement, but the concept of assault tactics was considered sound. Within a few months, the famous Rohr Storm Battalion had achieved important successes and was being used as a demonstration unit throughout the German Army. This force was composed almost entirely of engineers, although commanded by an infantry captain. In recent campaigns the German Army improved assault technique until it was applicable to highly fortified areas. This technique, first used in Poland, proved to be successful there, and was subsequently used in the assault against Fort Eben Emael, Fort 505, and the Maginot Line near Colmar. The Russians apparently won their successes against the Mannerheim Line without a highly developed technique of assault operations, principally by a great preponderance of heavy artillery supplemented by air bombardment. Similarly, in the advance of the French in September, 1939, into the Saar Region, reliance appears to have been placed on artillery for the reduction of fortifications.

The relationship of field fortifications to the mechanized attack must be very carefully considered. The great mobility and striking power of armored forces are of enormous importance. Although defense by a normal infantry-ar-

tillery team, reasonably well dug in and supplied with wire and antitank guns, is sufficient to meet attacks by similar forces, accompanied by small numbers of tanks, it can not be at all places sufficiently strong to prevent a penetration by a powerful armored force attacking en masse.

Moreover, through its mobility the armored force has the ability to win major victories in a small time through the exploitation of a relatively narrow penetration; so such a penetration is more important than ever before. In the engagements of the World War, it was considered, as a rough approximation, that in order for any force to penetrate the enemy lines for a given distance with any degree of safety, they must effect a breach in the enemy line with a width approximately equal to that distance. According to these standards, the German dash of a mechanized force on May 21 from Cambrai to Abbeville was a perilous extension of a salient already about as narrow as could successfully be defended. However, by May 25 the German forces had extended from Abbeville all the way to Boulogne, or approximately 80 miles from a gap of approximately 10 miles near Cambrai. As we all know, this maneuver was strikingly successful. It must be expected that in the future any major enemy, by employing similar means, will be able to make enormously successful exploitations of a narrow penetration, provided the advance of the penetrating forces is not successfully impeded.

#### TACTICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FORTIFIED LOCALITIES

The Germans themselves, in the West Wall, place great reliance on antitank obstacles. These obstacles are suitable for narrow defiles or other small static objectives of permanent military importance. However, they are extremely cumbersome and expensive, and their cross country use should be planned only for deliberate fortifications. It can not be over-emphasized that at present there is no satisfactory portable antitank obstacle except the mine. Mine fields and antitank guns are expensive, hard to procure, and can not be installed in sufficient numbers over a wide front to prevent a breach being made by an armored enemy. It is true that large mobile mechanized forces can be used for counterattack to prevent the exploitation of a penetration. However, like mines and antitank guns, tanks can not be procured in unlimited numbers. Therefore, defense lines, more than ever, must be organized along the lines of rivers and other natural obstacles to the greatest possible extent. Unfordable rivers can not be breached by tank attack; although a few tanks may be crossed by ferrying, an armored force attack en masse can not be made across the river without the prior establishment of a bridgehead.

The doctrine for defense of river lines present two general alternative means. The first is the strong defense at the line of the river, which takes full tactical advantage of the natural obstacle. The second and generally preferred method has been the light holding of the river line, with the greater portion of defending forces held in local and general reserve for purposes of counterattack. Besides the favorable troop disposition with reference to attacking artillery fire, this method allows counterattacks when the enemy is in the midst of his crossing. A pontoon bridge is a first class defile.

However, as the French have found to their cost, the presence of armored forces greatly reduces the time and space required for the mobilization of sufficient attacking forces within the bridgehead. The German attack by the 12th Army across the Aisne in the Laon-Sedan sector on

June 9, 1940, succeeded in establishing only one divisional bridgehead. During the night that followed, an entire mechanized corps was shifted over to that bridgehead; and it attacked successfully early the next morning, forcing the abandonment of the entire position. Although this brilliant and close decision represents more nearly the extreme than the normal exploitation of a single bridgehead, the conclusion is unavoidable that the defense of river lines must be close to the water's edge, with counterattacking forces available in a very short time, if the tactical advantage of the river line is to be preserved. In order to avoid punishing action by enemy artillery fire, shell proof and splinter proof defensive weapon emplacements and shelters along the river line would be of great utility.

Assuming that time will limit the number of such emplacements that can be constructed, even with the great improvements in design which are now being made, depth in the defense can best be obtained by three means: (1) mobile reserves, including motorized, mechanized and antitank units; (2) organization of rear positions to limit infantry penetration and delay mechanized penetration; and (3) organization of fortified positions in the rear, based to the fullest extent along other natural obstacles. These lines should be so constituted to extend natural obstacles by mine fields and antitank gun defense, in order to break up the country in the rear of the main line of resistance into a cellular pattern.

A fortified locality differs from any other defensive position principally in the degree of cover for personnel and weapons. To the usual organization of trench system, wire, means for antitank defense and weapon emplacements, are added camouflaged, mutually supporting concrete and steel weapon emplacements echeloned in depth, and splinter-proof or shell-proof protected shelters. The fully developed fortified line may embody forts, which are a shell-proof combination of weapon emplacement, personnel shelter, and observation post. They may include bands of permanent antitank obstacles and may be outposted by concrete and steel weapon emplacements of considerable strength.

The basis for simpler fortified positions is the shellproof automatic weapon emplacement, of which the standard

American type is given in the Engineer Field Manual. This emplacement is essentially a shell-proof concrete box of rectangular cross-section, normally constructed with two embrasures at the ends of the box for the delivery of flanking fire. The Marine Corps has developed for beach defense a circular box of approximately equal characteristics, which has some advantages and is being tested further. The total weight of the materials required to construct a standard field manual type emplacement is approximately 250 tons; and its construction in the field is a difficult operation for which combat engineer troops are not well organized. Even this emplacement is considerably smaller than many types of bunkers and emplacements used by foreign armies. Studies and tests are now being made of much lighter types of emplacement, utilizing more steel or relying on a lesser thickness of concrete. Some of these types are much easier to construct in the field and are very much more easily concealed from enemy observation.

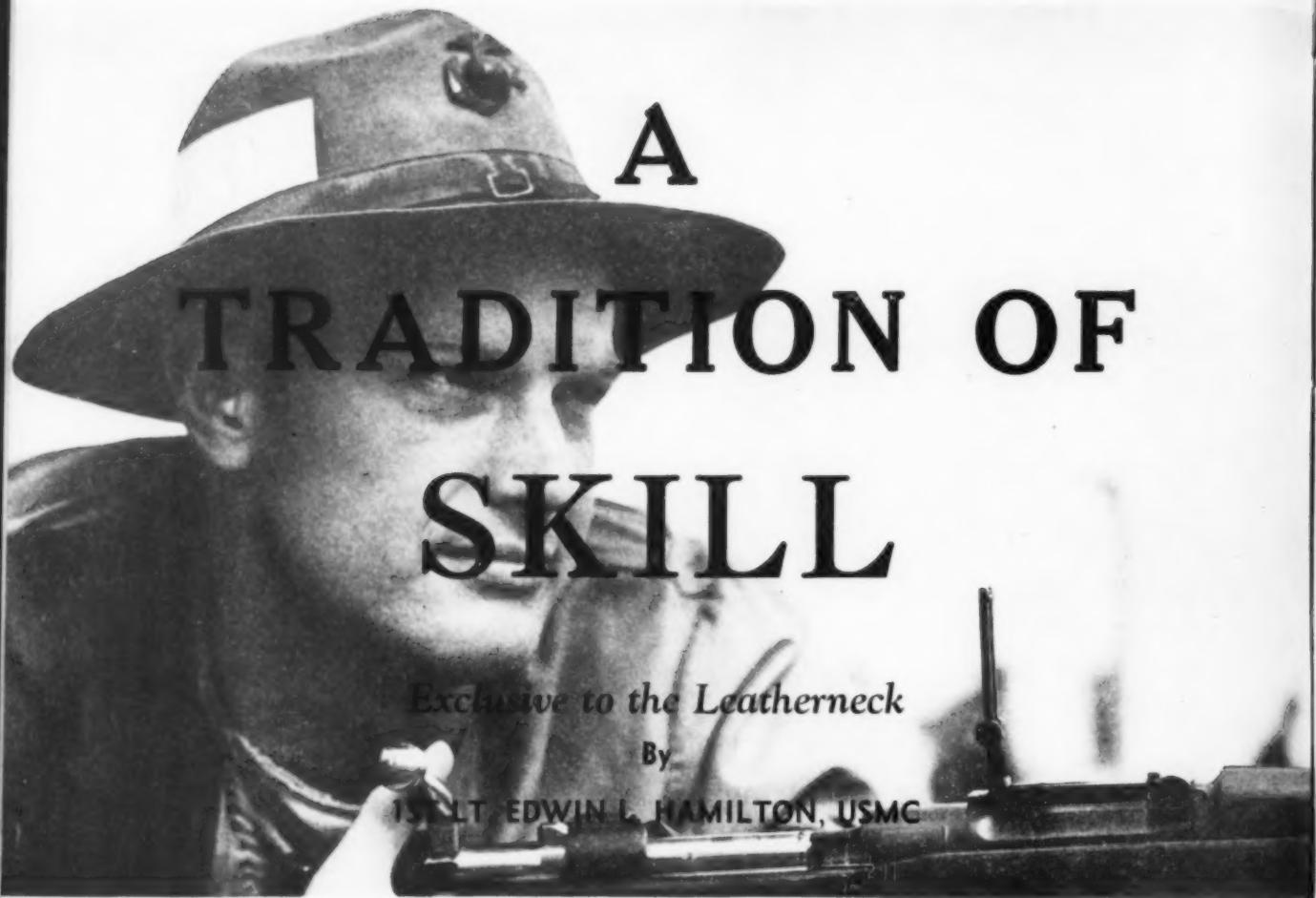
In accordance with our general defensive doctrine, emplacements should be disposed in depth, and so placed as to provide support to adjacent emplacements, especially to those on the same or forward lines. Arrangements must be made for the maximum mutual support at times when smoke or darkness prevent accurate observation of fire.

Emplacements on the forward line should be situated for flanking fire only, as the enemy will be able to advance close enough to bring direct fire to bear on ports sited to fire to the front. In general, emplacements should not be on or near the topographical crest of a ridge unless situated to fire from defilade. To protect the forward line of emplacements and to deepen the defense area, one or more additional series of emplacements capable of all around defense by fire should be disposed. These emplacements should be close enough to observe and place fire in intervals between the forward emplacements and to protect the rear, flanks and tops of these forward emplacements. However, supporting emplacements should not be so close as to be within the zone of dispersion of artillery fire directed at the forward line.

(Continued on page 22)



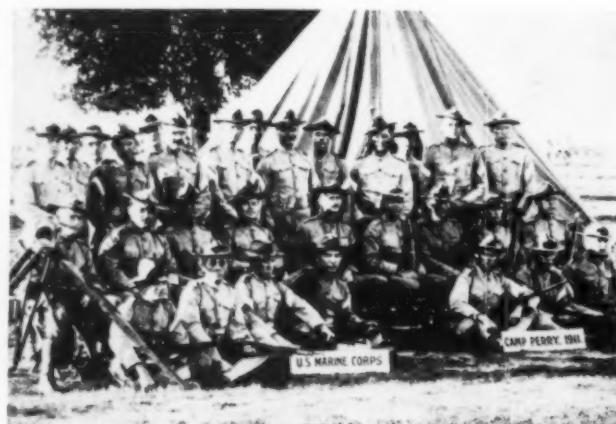
French fortifications reduced by assault in the German campaign against the famed Maginot Line.



THE work of the Marines when they get into action in France will be worth watching. On their use of the rifle will hang the final verdict (of the value of the rifle in modern battle) because no finer shooting body of men than the United States Marines ever went into war."

So wrote a prominent civilian authority on small arms in January, 1918.

The answer to and the vindication of this statement forms one of the proudest



pages in the tradition of the United States Marines. From the time the high tide of the German Empire, on its closest approach to Paris after America entered the war, broke in bloody waves in the yellow wheat fields before Les Mares Farm and the incredible, bloody page that was Belleau Wood was written the answer was plain for all the world to see. So clear, that in the summer of 1918 it was the published policy of the U. S. Army that:

"No longer will

the Army of the United States neglect practice upon the outworn theory that the untrained rifleman, in war, is superior to the skilled marksman.—from now on the American soldier, under the authority of the General Staff and the sanction of the War Department, will be taught to place his shots."

The story of the rifle and the Marine Corps form one of the most brilliant, and to a large portion of our service, vague pages in Marine Corps history.

Down through the years there has come to the Corps a proud tradition of supremacy in small arms marksmanship. A tradition of skill in the tools of our trade.

In the jungles and on the battlefields, generations of Marines have done great deeds with the arms in their hands. Through the years, by outstanding performance, a Marine and a rifle have come to be linked inseparably together until a recent issue of *Time* magazine characterized the Marine Corps as "the keenest rifle shooting outfit in the world."

The tradition is known by many—the story by a few. Many have added to the stature of this tradition and not known the full story. Therefore at a peculiarly apt period in the history of marksmanship we pause to sum up.

The U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30, Model 1903, was issued to the Marine Corps in 1910. This rifle was used for the last time in the National Matches in 1940. For three decades this beautifully precise military rifle has been the arm of the Marine. Marines have fought one major war with this rifle and innumerable skirmishes and obscure bushwackings in which, as Lt. Col. Thompson says, a man can be killed just as dead as ever a man was in the Argonne. While the Springfield may be the arm of the Marine for some time to come, the end

of this thirty-year period seems to be a good time to review part of our work with this weapon. This article is concerned with the outstanding record of the United States Marine Corps Rifle Team and its part in the Marine Corps system of training.

This rifle record forms a brilliant page in the history of our Corps and falls naturally into two periods 1899-1910 and 1910 to 1940. The first period, 1899-1910, we might call "The Beginning." It was during this period that we progressed from the day that Major C. H. Lauchheimer attended the matches at Sea Girt, N. J., to inquire into methods of holding matches and competing in these matches, until the Corps was issued the Springfield and we began to assume our place as leaders in the match competition field.

The Second Period, 1910-1940, we might call the "Golden Age," for it was during this period, armed with the Springfield, that the United States Marines have asserted and upheld an incredible supremacy in rifle marksmanship.

To the recently enlisted or commissioned man it might seem that the beginning of these periods occurred a long time ago, but they really cover only partially the professional career span of our present Major General Commandant, Thomas Holcomb. It was to 2d Lt. Thomas Holcomb that the first members of the first competing Marine team reported near Annapolis, Maryland, in July, 1901, and it was to Major General Holcomb that the team captain of the 1940 winning Marine team reported this year.

Around the turn of the century the marksmanship ability of all the armed services was in a very poor state. Practically all of the outstanding rifle shots of past years were civilians or militiamen and no real attempt was made, in time of peace, to improve marksmanship.



T. Holcomb



Master Gunnery Sergeant Tom Jones

ship in the regular service. In 1900 only 98 men qualified with the rifle in the Marine Corps. Of this number 56 were marksmen.

In 1899 Major C. H. Lauchheimer (in whose memory the Lauchheimer Trophy was presented for annual Marine competition) was designated Inspector of Rifle Practice and since the Marine Corps was becoming interested in competitive shooting he attended the New Jersey State Matches at Sea Girt to observe methods of holding competitions.

In 1900 the Krag rifle replaced the Lee and this rifle was used by Marines until 1910.

The first Marine team was formed in 1898 to compete in the Hilton Trophy match, but was disbanded due to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

The first Marine team to compete in a match was formed near Annapolis, Maryland, in July, 1901. The first details reported to 2d Lt. Thomas Holecomb. Captain L. C. Lucas took the team to Sea Girt, N. J., where Major Lauchheimer relieved him as team captain.

The Marines placed sixth in the big team match, the Hilton Trophy Match, and learned lesson number one: Never shoot inferior ammunition when competing in big league competitions.

It was discovered when the match was over that the first three teams used a specially hand loaded ammunition while the Marines used the regulation black powder issue ammunition that was two years old.

In 1902 the Marine team again placed sixth in the Hilton Trophy match and discovered when the matches were over that, although they were using hand loaded ammunition, the highest teams were a jump ahead and used a new plain type bullet which seemed to be much better than the old cannellured, lubricated bullet.

In the six man Skirmish Team Match the Marines placed second and won \$25.00, the first prize ever won by a Marine Corps team.

While the 1902 season was not successful for the team as a whole it could be considered a successful year by the Marine Corps. Lt. Thomas Holecomb tried out for the International Palma team, placed 4th, and was selected to go with the International squad to Ottawa, Canada, where the Palma Trophy match was fired for between Great Britain, Canada and the U. S. After a short competition Lt. Holecomb was selected as a shooting member and thereby attained the signal honor of being one of the two first regular service men to shoot on an international team.

It is interesting to know that one member of the team

named Leizear fired in the old supine position with the shooter lying on his back, feet toward the target (he was low man in the match).

Shooting 15 shots at each range, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, the British team nosed out the Americans by twelve points.

Quoting from the "Annual Report of the National Rifle Association" of 1902:

"One of the most pleasing results of the match was the fact that Lt. Holecomb, U. S. Marine Corps, and perhaps the youngest contestant on the teams, showed a steady nerve and never lost his head. His score was 70 at 800 yards, 69 at 900 yards and 59 at 1,000 yards; total 194. This was the highest score made by any individual member of either team and entitled Lt. Holecomb to the gold badge which goes to the high individual score." Lt. Holecomb was using a Krag rifle.

In 1903 Congress passed a bill authorizing the purchase of a National Trophy to be competed for annually.

The first National Team Match was fired in 1903 and fifteen teams competed. The Marines placed sixth. The course was slow fire at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards with a twelve man team. This match has grown until, in 1939, there were 127 teams competing, including teams from each armed service, i.e.: the Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers, Coast Guard, etc., and a National Guard and civilian team from each state in the union plus an ROTC and CMTC team from each Corps Area.

The National Match course has changed from time to time and now calls for ten shots, slow fire at 200 and 600 yards, rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards on the "A" target, and twenty shots at 1,000 yards. The Service rifle must be used and the team is composed of ten firing members.

The National Team Match in rifle shooting corresponds to the world's series baseball game in baseball, or the bowl games in football. The winner each year is the national champion rifle shooting outfit for that year. If the team wins that one match it is always considered a successful season.

When the time came to form the International Palma Team for 1903, Lt. Holecomb was sent from Culebra, in the West Indies, to the tryouts at Sea Girt, N. J.

Lt. Holecomb was the only service representative at the tryouts, which is a commentary on the confidence of the authorities in the abilities of service marksmen. The disgrace is worse when it is known that the conditions of the Palma Match called for "the military rifle of the country."

Although Lt. Holecomb placed 17th in the tryouts he was picked for the team due to his splendid showing of the year before and because his physical condition, after duty in the tropics, was not of the best at the time of the tryouts. This selection was later vindicated.

The International Palma Trophy was fired for at Bisley, England, between the United States, Great Britain, France, Canada, Norway, Australia and Natal. The match was a distinguished event and military attaches, members of the nobility, and many other distinguished personages were present, including the American Ambassador, Mr. Choate. The match was nip and tuck all the way back with Great Britain leading at 800 yards and the United States at 900 yards. The last few shooters for the U. S. at 1,000 yards crept up on the British and the match was won by the United States by fifteen points. The Americans were using the Krag rifle with special ammunition.

The loss was a bitter pill for the British and they laid the loss to the fact that their rifles had no windgauge, poor coaching and the fact that the U. S. had rebarreled their "military" rifles. The British protested the match because the rifles used were supposed to be "as issued." The National Rifle Association by a resolution the following year returned the trophy to England. The feeling aroused by

this match interfered with international competitions for years.

Lt. Holcomb placed 4th on the U. S. team of eight men.

An interesting sidelight on this match was that a Russian team was entered, but due to the fact that their calendar at that time was twelve days behind our own their advance party arrived the day before the match.

By this time the Marine Corps had become very interested in competitive shooting and felt that the influence of trained shooters on the service as a whole would more than repay any efforts or money that might be expended.

Up to this time the best shooters had always guarded shooting "secrets" very closely. The best methods of coaching and shooting were deep, dark secrets and a new man or organization had a hard time getting started.

The Marine Corps felt that they must obtain extra coaching instruction if they were to compete on an equal footing with other teams. A coach was found in a colorful old timer, a dentist, Dr. Samuel T. Scott, 56 years old, living at Sandy Springs, Maryland. Dr. Scott was enlisted as a private in 1903, served as coach for three years and was paid off a Gunnery Sergeant in 1905. Private (Dr.) Scott proved a qualified coach and the Marines learned a great deal from him.

The period from 1903 to 1908 found the Marines struggling to get started in the shooting game and saw the further training in the shooting game of several officers who were prominent in the later history of the Corps. Capt. F. E. Evans was team captain in 1905, '06 and '07. Although Capt. Evans was retired after 1905, he continued to captain the teams in '06 and '07 and came back into the Corps during the war and is now a colonel. Lt. D. C. McDougal, now a Major General (Retired) fired in 1905. C. H. Lyman (Major General, Ret.) in 1906, and T. Holcomb, now the Major General Commandant, came back into the shooting game in 1907. During these years the Marines never placed higher than 4th in the National Team Match, but several important things were happening. Due to the interest in these matches and the fact that the trained team members were going to various ranges and stations, qualifications and interest in Marksmanship increased in a startling manner. The number of qualifications doubled in 1908 over 1907 and this increase was, in a published report, laid to interest and instruction fostered by the rifle team members. During all this time the Marines were hampered in training due to lack of range facilities.

In 1908 Capt. F. E. Evans was made the adjutant and Quartermaster of the American Olympic Rifle Team. The only regular service member of the squad was 1st Lt. E. H. Greene, U. S. M. C. The team, using Springfields, won the Olympic match by 35 points. Again service marksmen were in disgrace—No service man was a firing member of the team—and the team used service rifles—sad, indeed! The Marine National Team was captained by Capt. W. C. Hardee with Capt. D. C. McDougal as team coach. This team won five team matches and six individual matches at Sea Girt and Camp Perry and placed 4th in the National Team Match.

This was, by far, the best year the team had ever had and as a consequence the Navy Department issued a letter of commendation, the Distinguished Marksman badge was instituted, and so much interest was aroused in the Corps that qualified instructors were at a premium.

In spite of general dissatisfaction with the Krag rifle, qualifications rose the next year.

1909 marked the last year in which the Marines used the Krag rifle, but the interest of the Corps was evident in that a cup known as the Marine Corps Cup was placed in competition by the officers and men of the Corps and, incidentally, was won the first time by Capt. D. C. McDougal.

And thus ended our first period in the marksmanship history of the Corps. We see the Corps moved in interest and ability until Capt. C. H. Lyman, Inspector of Target Practice, in 1910, was able to report that the number of qualified men had risen from 98 in 1900 to 1,728 qualified men in 1910, this latter figure being more than one-third of the Corps. The Corps had obtained the use of Sea Girt as a range and were training instructors as fast as possible.

The United States Rifle, Caliber .30, Model 1903, was issued to the Marine Corps thirty years ago, in 1910, and our second period commences. Under Capt. Hardee and Lt. W. B. Smith the Marines placed second in the National Team Match, a Marine won the coveted President's match for the first time and Corporal G. W. Farnham was crowned "Individual Military Rifle Champion of the U. S."

1910 is a memorable year in that the Elliott Trophy was placed in competition for the first time and was won by the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. This match is an important part of the Marine Corps system and has brought a great many shooters into the game for the first time.

In 1911, with Captain D. C. McDougal as team captain, the Marine Corps team with Captain Holeomb, 1st Lt. R. S. Keyser, 2nd Lt. Marion B. Humphrey and Corporal Calvin A. Lloyd among the shooting members, bested the U. S. Infantry in the skirmish run to win the National trophy, "The Dogs of War," for the first time. It was a great day for the Corps! Years of effort and interest had finally paid off. The happy team members were brought to Washington for a parade and presentation of awards by the Major General Commandant.

From that far day in 1911 to last September, 1940, against a field that included frequently more than a hundred teams (in later years), the United States Marines have won the National Trophy, emblematic of the championship of the nation, fifteen out of the twenty-three times the match has been fired. The U. S. Infantry has won it five times in the same period. The service man with the service rifle had come into his own.

The year 1911 was notable for another reason. It saw the inception into the shooting history of the Corps, Calvin A. Lloyd, then a Corporal, now a Chief Marine Gunner. Corporal Lloyd won the President's Match that year, and was awarded a gold medal and a letter of commendation from President Taft. With the exception of the six years he was out of the service, 1912-1918, C. A. Lloyd has been a competitor, assistant coach or coach of the Marine team from 1911 to 1940. He has been the Knute Rockne of the Marine team. The effect that Gunner Lloyd has had on the general marksmanship of the Corps is incalculable. He



Herrick Trophy Team, 1939, holder of the world's record—800 x 800.



has trained shooters, but more important, instructors, for almost thirty years. His niche in the Marine Corps is specialized, but uncontested.

Another great coach and shooter was brought into the game in the same year. Joseph Jackson, later a captain. Captain Jackson, looking at the record, was one of the greatest all around shooters and coaches the Marine Corps team has ever had. In addition to an exceptional career as a national and international shot, Captain Jackson was the designated coach of five winning Marine teams; sharing honors with Major H. L. Smith, who was the team captain of the same five teams.

Division and Marine Corps matches were started in the Corps during this same year, 1911.

Division and Marine Corps matches were started in the Corps during this same year, 1911.

While there were no national matches in 1912, a Marine team was formed and competed at Wakefield and Sea Girt under Captain Harry Lay, Marines winning eight out of eleven matches at Wakefield.

In 1913 a Marine Corps team under Captain D. C. McDougal placed fourth in the National team match. Two of the shooting members were Lt. Andrew B. Drum and 2d Lt. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., later Colonel. This year, as had been true for the past few years, another distinguished name in Marine shooting history appeared, that of L. W. T. Waller. Colonel Waller has had a distinguished career in the Corps, but has been especially noted for his work with United States International Teams, about which more will be said later. Colonel Waller is now president of the National Rifle Association.

Although there were no National Matches in 1914 a team was formed and was captained by First Lieutenant C. B. Mathews.

During 1914 a Marine won the Open Championship of North China for the fourth consecutive year against soldiers and civilians from many countries.

First Lieutenant C. B. Mathews captained the team in 1914 and 1915 and the team took second place in the National Team Match at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1915.

Captain W. G. Fay assembled the 1916 team at Winthrop, Maryland, and after the matches at Wakefield, the team went to Jacksonville, Florida, and won the "Big Team" match.

In 1917, due to the war, no team was formed and no matches held.

Back from the battlefields of France in 1918 came the flaming answer to the question: "Has the Marine Corps been justified in spending so much time on the rifle?"

From the gifted pen of a Marine who can, in no way, be called a rifle "bug" comes a significant episode of that epic summer when the deathless history of the 5th and 6th Marines was penned in blood across the fields of France. Lt. Colonel John W. Thomason, Jr., then a company officer in the 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines, speaks here, in his book "Fix Bayonets" of a shattered, bleeding remnant of the battalion holding Hill 142, near Torey, France:

"From the direction of Torey a counter attack developed; the Boche was filtering cleverly forward and forming somewhere on the Torey Road, in cover. The Marines were

prone, slings adjusted, killing him.

"It's a quarter point right windage."

"Now, not a breath of air. Use zero \_\_\_\_."

The Boche wanted Hill 142; he came, and the rifle broke him, and he came again. All his batteries were in action, and always his machine guns scoured the place, but he could not make head against the rifles. Guns he could understand; he knew all about bombs and auto rifles, and machine guns and trench mortars, but aimed, sustained rifle fire, that comes from nowhere in particular and picks off men—it brought the war home to the individual and demoralized him.

And trained Americans fight best with rifles. Men get tired of carrying grenades and chaut-chaut clips; the guns cannot, even under most favorable circumstances, keep pace with advancing infantry. Machine gun crews have a way of getting killed at the start; trench mortars and one pounders are not always possible. But the rifle and bayonet goes anywhere a man can go and the rifle and bayonet win battles."

To be ready to do their work in France the Marine Corps went from a practical zero in 1900 to a splendidly trained Corps of riflemen in 1918.

It is very interesting to follow the gradual rise in qualifications with the rifle. In 1910 the qualification with the rifle in the Marine Corps was around 33 per cent, in 1914, 41.5 per cent, in 1917, 61.9 per cent, far ahead of any other of our armed services; and finally, in 1918, 82.8 per cent, then an all time high. The responsible officers of those times give a great deal of credit to the trained instructors from the rifle team and to the methods and equipment perfected on the rifle squad. Another big reason for the 1918 qualification was that the new men were told that no unqualified men would go to France, and, since the recruits were all volunteers, they really worked.

Many of the shooters went to France, but a number of them manned the training camp ranges and taught the rifle to the volunteer Marines. Congress authorized National Matches for 1918 so Major H. L. Smith as team captain and Capt. Joseph Jackson as coach took a group of instructors up from Parris Island and won the National Team Match quite handily by 19 points.

The 1919 National Matches were especially interesting because for the first and only time two organizations battled it out with Marines on both sides. The A.E.F. team, with five Marine shooting members, was fresh from triumphs at Le Mans, France, where they had won the Inter-Allied team match. This A.E.F. team tangled with the Marine team at Caldwell, N. J. The Marine team was captained by Major W. D. Smith and coached by Capt. H. L. Smith. The A.E.F. team lost the National Team Match to the Marines by fifty points, a hard pill for the A.E.F. men to swallow. This Marine team won 27 out of 34 rifle matches entered.

During the same year Corporal C. P. Kennedy, U. S. Marines, not a member of the regular Marine team, lay down at 600 yards in the Members' Match, a ten shot match, and loading five shot clips, fired 45 consecutive bull's-eyes for a new record. As he came off the line one of the huge crowd around his firing point asked him if he'd ever made a score like that before and he replied:

"Made 46 once."

"You made 46 bull's-eyes?" exclaimed his questioner.

"No," replied Kennedy, "46 out of 50."

Such a year must have been hard on the boys, because in 1920, the best the team could do was third, dropping behind our old rivals, the Infantry and Navy.

The next year, 1921, is probably the most brilliant year in the history of our shooting. It is a story in itself and could be called: "The Incredible Year of '21."

The team was trained at Wakefield, Mass., under Major



H. L. Smith as team captain, and Captain Joseph Jackson as coach. The team competed in three programs of matches: Wakefield, Sea Girt and Camp Perry. They won 44 out of 71 matches, including the National Individual and National Team match. They astounded the whole shooting world by setting several world's records and thereby throwing the long range shooting game into chaos.

The ball started rolling at Wakefield when a young Marine named T. J. Jones, on a misty afternoon, fired one hundred and thirty-two consecutive bull's-eyes into a 10-inch "A" target at 300 yards prone, slow fire. In those days a man kept shooting as long as he was in the black as that was the only way ties could be broken.

Captain Joe Jackson, the team coach, in a ten-shot rapid fire match at 300 yards fired eight consecutive "possibles" (50 out of a possible 50)—80 shots all in the black and quit because "he was tired working the bolt."

Cleaning up all the way at Wakefield the big Marine squad rolled on down to Sea Girt, N. J., and during the "golden hour," late afternoon, with conditions almost ideal the same young Marine, T. J. Jones, went up on the line in the Libbey match. This match was a 15-shot match at eleven hundred yards (1100). Sergeant Jones was using a Springfield, the same one he used at Wakefield, and 180 grain Remington ammunition. No one had ever made a "possible" at this range before and when Jones' 10th shot was a 5 (on the 36-inch 1,000-yard target) a crowd began to gather, the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th shots were 5's—and as the breathless crowd stood on their toes—the 15th shot came up in the middle—there was a subdued cheer—and by this time all the Marines and most of the other shooters not on the line were in rear of Jones' target. Still in the black, Jones continued firing. 20th, 25th, 30th, 35th—all in the black—all other shooters had finished—only Jones was on the line. The Marine mess sergeant came grumbling out on the line, but was considerably mollified when he saw the score board. Firing continuously for two hours, Jones ran past 50, 55, 60, 65 and his 67th shot was just out at 12 o'clock. All this at 1,100 yards with the Springfield. The writers on shooting subjects ran out of superlatives. One said that Jones' feat was "the greatest exhibition of long range shooting in history."

As if this wasn't enough, Marine Gunner C. A. Lloyd fired 101 consecutive bull's-eyes at 600 yards on the 20-inch "B" target (the same used today) and another remarkable score: Sergeant E. F. Holzhauer, Marines, shot forty-one consecutive bull's at twelve hundred yards on the 36-inch 1,000-yard bull's-eye.

The shooting fraternity staggered off to Camp Perry and some of our more "friendly" rivals, muttered in their whiskers that the Marines had "stolen" the matches at Sea Girt. The big Marine squad was really rolling now—it seems at this date, twenty years later, that there was something magical about it all.

One of the first matches at Camp Perry was the famous, historic, Wimbledon Cup Match. This is a 20-shot match at 1,000 yards using any rifle. The Wimbledon Cup has been fired for continuously since 1875. This year there occurred another one of those miraculous happenings in shooting that help make the game so fascinating. An old, white haired frontiersman, 62 years of age, named George R. Farr, came out of the Pacific Northwest to try his hand

amongst all the young bloods. His rifle went bad the night before the Wimbledon match so he went around to the Ordnance Department the morning of the match and drew a new Springfield, Model 1903, rifle. He fired the rifle at the 600 yards and came out on the 1,000-yard line in the Wimbledon match with this unsighted rifle, 4 clips of 170 grain, regular issue ammunition and the weight of 62 years on his shoulders. His first sighter was a three. Taking out his glasses, he was far-sighted, he re-set his wind and elevation and got a five his next shot. He began firing and five after five came up. The old man violated almost all the unwritten rules. He shifted his elbows between shots, hunched far over to look through his scope, jammed 5 shot clips into the magazine instead of loading singly, but they kept popping into the black. It was late in the afternoon and the light was failing, but this old frontiersman got his 20th shot into the black (he had never had a 10-shot possible before) and got off the line. The range officer told him he might win something so he climbed back on the line and continued his string while the range officer scoured up and down the line for more of the issue "tin can" ammunition.

The word got around and soon a large crowd gathered to watch. Against a fast failing light Mr. Farr ran the incredible string of 70 consecutive bull's-eyes with the Springfield and issue ammunition. To commemorate this feat there is now a Farr Trophy which is awarded to the high man using "iron sights" in the Wimbledon.

The only fly in Mr. Farr's ointment was that some god-darned Marine named Adkins, had just crawled off the line with 75 bull's-eyes, a new record for 1,000 yards and the highest score in the Wimbledon since 1875!

This same man, First Sergeant J. W. Adkins, using the same telescopic sighted rifle he used in the Wimbledon, set another world's record at 900 yards with 80 consecutive bull's.

The Marine team by this team looked like the heavenly hosts shooting ray guns to the rest of the disgruntled shooting fraternity, but it continued to snow—and harder.

First Sergeant T. B. Crawley, U. S. Marines, shooting a telescopic rifle, ran a new world's record at 800 yards with one hundred and seventy-six bull's-eyes, which was also a new continuous bull record, breaking Jones' 132 bull record at 300 yards. In this same match Gunner Lloyd ran 83 bulls with the Springfield.

The long range shooting game was in an uproar! Something had to be done. Either the targets should be smaller, or the ranges greater. As a direct result of this Marine "blitzkrieg" the V-ring was adopted for the matches in 1922. Ties are now broken by the number of shots inside the V-ring. Everytime you Marines pull targets in the butts, look at that thin white V-ring inside the bull's-eye at 500 and 600 yards. It is a perpetual memorial to the Big Marine Team—and the "Incredible year of '21."

1922 was another banner year. The Marines won the National Team match and Pvt. R. O. Coulter, later to be a distinguished national and international shot, made the unprecedented score of 296 in the National Team Match. It was not the same course as fired today.

The Lauchheimer trophy was donated in 1921 and has been fired for annually ever since. It is a trophy for the highest aggregate score with the rifle and pistol in the Marine Corps matches.

By this time the Marine Corps was well into its "Golden Age" and the supremacy asserted years before was being magnificently upheld. Team captains, coaches, and assistant coaches were men who were outstanding in the shooting world and knew the game inside and out. The Marine Corps system was in full swing with new shooters coming along faster than the old ones dropped out. Men who had competed as early as 1910 and 1911 were still active. The

Marine Corps, while relatively a small outfit had proved the old statement "It doesn't matter how many men you have. It's how good are they?" In 1923 the Marines had won the National Team match six out of the last seven matches, having won three in a row since 1920.

A flash back to 1921 was Sgt. E. J. Doyle's long run record of 201 consecutive bull's-eyes at 500 yards. This record was fired at Sea Girt and Sgt. Doyle quit shooting still in the black. Sgt. Doyle used a 1903 Service rifle and was shooting at a 16-inch bull's-eye; a full four inches smaller than the standard "B" target of today. The American Rifleman at the time said that it was the most sensational shooting under match conditions ever recorded.

While the Marines lost the team match in 1924 it was a memorable year in that the team captain, Capt. W. W. Ashurst, showed the boys how by stepping out and winning the National Individual Rifle Match.

1925 saw an old combination return to Wakefield: Major Harry L. Smith, just returned from coaching the Haitian Team to second place in the Olympics, as team captain, and Captain Joseph Jackson as team coach. The Marines won the National Team Match this year by thirty-one points over the U. S. Navy in second place.

There were no National Matches in 1926, but nevertheless the Marine Corps showed the way in all matches entered. At Wakefield, in the New England Matches, the Marines took twenty-two out of twenty-three matches; at Sea Girt twenty-eight out of thirty-four; including a team match over the same course as the National match.

It was in 1927 that the National Marine team made the highest score ever made by a Marine team in the National Team Match and yet it is a sorrowful day in our shooting history, and a sore spot to many a shooter. The Marine team captained by Major M. B. Humphrey, who had captained the winning 1923 team, and coached by Captain Jackson, was shooting it out all the way back with our archrivals, the Infantry.

The match was so tight that up to, but not including, the last shot at 1,000 yards the two teams were exactly tied. As Gunnery Sergeant John Blakely was aiming and squeezing off one of the shots during his 20-shot string he was kicked by the shooter on his left just as the shot went off. He turned to the team coach and told him what had happened before the shot was marked. Sure enough, the shot was a miss! The range officer was called and he allowed another shot. The matter was taken up by the match authorities and a ruling was made against the Marines. The extra shot was not allowed. The score was tied and the Infantry won the match and a new record by having the highest aggregate score at 1,000 yards. A sad day, indeed!

A bright season, though, the Marines entered ninety-six rifle and pistol matches and won 81 of them—a remarkable performance.

The next year the Marines came storming back for revenge—and got it! A team captained by Major Julian C. Smith and coached by Chief Marine Gunner C. A. Lloyd, swamped the Navy, in second place, by 27 points and thrashed the Doughboys in third place by the whopping total of fifty-two points!

In 1929 several of the best Marine marksmen were sent with the International Team to Stockholm, as a result of which the Marine Corps National Match Team was seriously weakened. The International competitors returned to the United States in time to arrive at Camp Perry a few days before the National Team Match was fired, but not soon enough to be considered as members of the National Match Team. To add to the handicaps, the designated coach, Captain W. W. Ashurst was injured by a blowback a few days before the match, and Marine Gunner Lloyd, who had been the coach of the International Team, was substituted. Al-

though Lloyd did an excellent job, the short period of time he had to become acquainted with the peculiarities of the individual members of the team was insufficient to produce a winning aggregation.

The next year, 1930, Major Harry L. Smith and Captain Joe Jackson came back hunting revenge and again the Marines got it. This time beating the U. S. Infantry by six points. In 1931 the same two returned and the Marines took the National Match by twenty-one points over a new comer, the U. S. Coast Guard—and thus ended the active shooting career, as far as the team was concerned, of two outstanding officers in the competitive shooting field. Major H. L. Smith captained his fifth winning Marine team and Captain Joseph Jackson finished a career of outstanding coaching and shooting. Two decades of effort had produced a coach who will long be remembered in the Marine Corps and in the shooting history of the nation.

The depression years of 1932, '33 and '34 were depression years for the shooting game as well. No National Matches were held these years. The National Rifle Association, however, performed a valuable service in keeping the shooting game going and regional matches were held all over the country in 1932 and 1933. All of the NRA trophies were competed for during these years.

In 1932 a team was sent to Wakefield to compete in the United Services matches there and won the ten-man Hayden team match as well as a number of individual matches.

NRA Regional matches were held at Quantico in 1933 and Marines won seven out of the ten individual matches.

1934 Regional matches again saw the Marines active; Marines participated in all regionals on both the east and west coasts.

While the NRA was busy holding the national shooting game together the interest in the Marine Corps in marksmanship had not flagged. Every effort was made to keep the game alive and during the three "lean" years a number of remarkable new Marine shooters were developed under the coaching and competitive system of the Marines. Major M. A. Edson was the unofficial "team captain" during these years.

The interest and work of the Marines during these "depression" years paid off handsomely. In 1935 the Marines had a wealth of new shooters and a number of old hands who had kept their hand in. As a result a Marine team under Major M. A. Edson and coached by Capt. W. J. Whaling and Marine Gunner C. A. Lloyd with the accumulated momentum behind them cleaned up at Wakefield in the United Services Matches and then on to Camp Perry, where they took over the Perry shooting, winning the National Team match by sixty points from the U. S. Infantry.

It was during these years that the Marines again spread the banner of the Corps over the shooting ranges and covered everything so completely that it was no strange sight to see eleven Marines in the first twelve in the President's Match, or eight or nine Marines in the high ten in the Grand Aggregate.

Best of all, the Marines set up a record for consecutive wins in the National Team match that gave us undisputed title to "National Champions." The Marine Team in 1936 under Major Edson and the same coaches as in 1935 won the national team match for the fourth consecutive time, a remarkable feat when it is considered that no other team since 1910 has ever won it twice in a row.

In 1937 the story was the same. The Marines under Major W. J. Whaling and Capt. M. L. Shively and Gunner Lloyd extended the consecutive run to five straight.

It was about this time that people began to notice another field in which the Marines were "stand-outs." The Wimbledon Cup match and the eight-man Herkirk Trophy Team match are both matches in which a man fires twenty shots

at a thousand yards, well over half a mile, mind you, and in the Herrick Team match no sighters can be used. Both matches permit the use of any rifle a team, or man can lay his hands on. The Marine team uses a rifle known as a 300 H and H Magnum, which fires a .30 caliber bullet and has an enlarged powder chamber in the cartridge. These rifles are fitted with a telescopic sight which has a cross hair inside. All you have to do to get a five is hold the cross-hair in the center of the black and squeeze the trigger. The only trouble is that you don't realize how unsteady you are until the target is magnified several times.

In 1937 an Infantry team, using these rifles, broke into the win column with a magnificent score of 797 out of 800, a new record, losing only three points out of 160 shots at 1,000 yards in the Herrick Trophy match. Since this was four points more than any team had ever made in this match there was naturally much glee in the Infantry camp.

The next year, 1938, the Marines came back with a 797 out of 800 and a few more V fives. In 1939, the Marines rolled over the opposition and when the last pungent puff of gray smoke had drifted down the 1,000-yard line the dazed competition found the Marines had made a perfect score, 800 x 800, eight men had each hit the bull's-eye twenty times and 123 of the shots were in the V-ring.

In 1940 the Marines again made 797 to win the match for the twelfth time out of the last fifteen times this match has been fired.

During the last three years twenty-four Marines have assumed a prone position at 1,000 yards in the Herrick Trophy match and fired a total of four hundred and eighty shots—and dropped only six shots for fours! Eighteen perfect scores and six ninety-nines!

In 1938 and 1939 the Marine team took two close defeats in the National Team match, from the fighting Infantrymen, one by four points and the other by six.

On a warm, sunny day last September the three decades of match competition with the United States Rifle, Caliber .30, Model 1903, ended, and the Marine team, with Major M. L. Shively as team captain and Major A. J. Mathieson and Ch. Mar. Gun. C. A. Lloyd as coaches, came back into their own and ended the era by winning the National Team match by thirty-two points. Happy Day! Since 1910 we had won 15 out of the 24 times the match had been fired. All honor the Marine and a beautiful rifle.

During the "Golden Age" of our shooting history the Marines, in addition to winning the "big team match," have piled up a startling number of wins in the individual matches.

Picture a day at Camp Perry during the National matches. It is slightly cloudy, but bright; the even, flat range, covered with closely mown clover, extends down the range to the butts where the targets are outlined against the sky. Buzzing all around you are two thousand riflemen from every state in the union, every territory from far Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and from every armed service of our nation. Bright emblems of proud states' teams vie in color and size. Sun helmets, crushed felts, campaign hats, no hats. Pennants fluttering in the wind. (At Camp Perry it's not a "breeze".) It's a pulse-stirring sight and from a purely sporting angle is hard to match.

To win a match in this crowd you've got to have the best

equipment, months of training under the best of coaches and, in addition, be as lucky as they come. And yet, during the years, so many Marines have come off the line with that half dazed smile of victory that the shooters of the nation have come to half suspect that no matter what you make there'll be a Marine just ahead of you.

The author of this article dug around in the files of the National Rifle Association in Washington and confesses himself amazed at the overwhelming number of times a Marine has been "the winner and new champion."

Marines today hold or have tied for 12 out of the 17 possible records we could hold at Camp Perry. In almost all the matches in which we compete, Marines have won more times than any other organization.

In the President's match, which was started in 1901, in which the winner gets a gold medal and a personal letter of commendation from the President of the United States, the Marines have won 16 out of the 38 times the match has been fired; in a field anywhere from 1,000 to 2,000 shooters since the war. The Infantry has won this match only four times.

In the Marine Corps Cup Match, which is ten shots at 600 and ten at 1,000, the Marines have won 15 out of 31 times.

In the Wright Memorial Grand Aggregate—which is an aggregate score of almost all the big individual matches at Perry—the Marines have won 12 out of twenty-one times. The Cavalry, our nearest competitor, only three.

But that will suffice. It is sufficient to say that the Marines, in the matches shown, have won 168 times to the Infantry's 73, our nearest rival.

To prove that all of our shooting greats aren't in the past, several remarkable records have been made in the past few years. Pfe. A. L. Wolters in 1939, lay down in the Wimbledon Cup match, and with a telescopic sighted rifle, punched 27 holes inside the V-ring at 1,000 yards for a new Wimbledon record.

Another very interesting record was made in 1937 by Lt. David S. McDougal in the Crowell Match. The Crowell match calls for ten shots, slow fire at 600 yards and permits the use of any rifle with iron sights. Most shooters on the big teams try to use the Magnums with Lyman aperture sights. The Marine team has about eight or ten of these special rifles and tries to line up several shooters on each rifle. The morning of the Crowell match in 1937 Lt. McDougal, incidentally, the son of General D. C. McDougal, who captained the Marine Team in 1911, came up to the team telescope, where the extra rifles are kept, and found his predecessor on his particular rifle was late. Lt. McDougal had to go on the line, so he took out his 1903 Springfield, set his sights and started shooting. Shot after shot came up in the V-ring—he was still in the V-ring on his tenth shot so he kept shooting. When the last shot was fired, Lt. McDougal had won the match over nearly 2,000 shooters and held the Crowell record at 15 V's. All honor to a Marine and a beautiful rifle.

Another record deserving of special mention was made by Sergeant Rawlings at Wakefield in 1939. On a still, cloudy day, Sergeant Rawlings, standing at 200 yards, ran a national record string of twenty-one consecutive fives.

And so an era ends. Three decades with the Springfield.



## ASSAULT

(Continued from page 13)

The most usual weapon of the emplacement is the .30 caliber water-cooled machine gun. However, for fortified lines constructed elsewhere than on natural obstacles, ample means of antitank defense must be provided. The .50 caliber machine gun, although an excellent weapon as an antiaircraft gun for beach defense, is not an appropriate antitank weapon. The new model 37-mm. antitank gun will not fire from any of the normal type weapon emplacements, because of the space required for mounting and the distance from the line of sight to the axis of the piece. Therefore, with present armament, a fortified line not protected by obstacles would necessarily rely for its antitank defense on antitank mines, and the use of antitank guns held behind the main line of resistance, in mobile reserves or in rear positions.

The firing port or embrasure of a weapon emplacement is its most vulnerable point. This embrasure is either a very small opening or a larger opening which may be closed or partially closed by heavy steel doors. Types of embrasures differ in various armies and experimentation in this respect is being undertaken in our army.



Wire entanglements are a personnel obstacle and the general rule is: "The more wire the better." Besides the normal tactical and protective wire sited with respect to automatic weapons and combat groups, a band of protective wire should be placed completely around each weapon emplacement to hamper the operations as assault troops. Low wire may be used effectively where high wire might interfere with fire from the emplacement.

It is undesirable to immobilize too many antitank guns in a fortified locality, especially as a different type of mount is usually required to fire from an emplacement. Therefore, any line of fortifications not behind a natural obstacle will require liberal use of antitank mines or permanent artificial obstacles. The mines can much more quickly be placed as a field operation and can be camouflaged. Mines should be placed in front of the tactical wire, in the wire, and across favorable tank avenues between emplacements. All mines should be under observation and so placed that they can be brought under small arms fire even when the position is darkened by fog or smoke. Anti-personnel mines can also be used to advantage, particularly in ravines, draws, and dead spaces in front of the main line of resistance, through which enemy patrols are expected to move on reconnaissance or raiding missions. The value of such mines within the position itself will be much reduced by the expected enemy artillery barrage. The siting of fortified lines behind rivers or other natural obstacles obviates the need for extensive mine fields or artificial obstacles in front of the position.

Observation and communication facilities should be so multiplied and diversified, both on the ground and in the air, by wire, radio, and visual means, that there can be no complete breakdown between the forward position and the supporting weapons. This provision is of great importance. Emplacements should be fitted with periscopes to increase the field of observation.

Protected weapon emplacements or even forts supplement, but do not take the place of, a determined defense by troops occupying the ground. The automatic weapons in the emplacements are extremely valuable in holding off the enemy during the time that must elapse between the lifting of the enemy fire and the time when the defending troops can emerge from their shelters and resume the active de-

fense; but any fortified position should be supported by a complete system of trenches and dugouts or other protected shelters. The defense should also be provided with artillery for both supporting and counter-battery measures. Accurate artillery fire will be facilitated by the relatively fixed position of the defending forces. It will be most effective to hold much of the artillery initially in mobile reserve.

The simplest type of fortified position will embody a single irregular line of mutually supporting weapon emplacements, with other normal elements of a defensive position.

Heavy field artillery supplemented if practicable with combat aviation is effective against all elements of a fortified position. If the preponderance of fire is sufficiently great, this may be the decisive weapon; but in such a case the progress made is apt to be slow and costly. Field artillery is most efficiently used against the personnel and trenches of the combat groups, against the wire, mines and smaller obstacles protecting the position, and in order to create craters which may be useful to the attacker. Its use against weapon emplacements, themselves, is relatively inefficient unless they are situated in very exposed positions, due to the difficulty of registering direct hits on small targets. However, some emplacements may be destroyed by direct hits incidental to the barrage.

Flat trajectory antitank and antiaircraft guns, used at short range, have proved highly effective against shell-proof emplacements. The 88-mm. antiaircraft gun, firing armor piercing projectiles, can quickly destroy a wall which is normally proof against 155-mm. or even larger projectiles. An accompanying picture shows the effect of such fire at close ranges upon a steel turret. The smaller weapons can penetrate the steel of the embrasure doors by means of accurate fire at close range, or at least prevent the defender firing from the opening. This use of such weapons should be developed in the United States.

Incendiary devices and especially flame throwers are extremely useful against firing ports and embrasure doors. The primary function of these devices is not to damage any part of the emplacement or to kill the personnel, but merely to drive them away from the firing ports, blind them temporarily, and shield the close approach of the attacking demolitions party.

Small arms fire, besides being used in the ordinary way against defending combat groups, is useful against open fire ports. Except for turrets, which are expensive and not frequently found, fire from any emplacement requires an opening of substantial size, which can not be manned if effective small arms fire is concentrated on it. The infantry mortar, besides being used against the combat groups of the defender, helps destroy the camouflage on concrete or steel works, and drives personnel from open embrasures.

Smoke is a necessary and useful means of facilitating the advance, by preventing other emplacements or supporting groups from bringing aimed supporting fire to bear against groups assaulting any emplacement. Depending on the general situation, chemical weapons may also be used, but are not very effective against gas-proofed emplacements.

Tanks may be used against fortified positions when these are located in open terrain and are not adequately protected against mechanized attack. In such cases the position can easily be penetrated. However, the use of field fortifications without defense against tanks can not be expected in conflict against a first class power in the future.

Engineer or pioneer weapons in the assault include Bangalore torpedoes for breaching wire and especially prepared charges of TNT for use against the emplacements themselves. These charges, together with flat trajectory weapons already mentioned, must be considered as the primary weapons for use against concrete and steel fortifications. The charges are placed against embrasure doors, turrets,

or weak points in the fortification, either by hand or by the use of charge-placing poles. By the repeated use of these charges used in the right places, it has been found possible to destroy a 12-inch steel turret, which would normally be proof against almost any artillery.

#### TACTICS OF ASSAULT

It has already been indicated that in order to undertake this operation at all, the attacker must have a substantial preponderance of the necessary arms and weapons. Assuming that this exists, there must be organized for the assault an integrated force of all arms in the proportions designed to achieve success in this particular operation. This will include forces necessary to achieve air fighter superiority, air observation, and superiority in counter-battery artillery fire, forces to lay down a heavy barrage and the necessary smoke screens, appropriate chemical troops if chemical agents are being used, and a well trained special combat team consisting of infantry, engineers (or other pioneer troops) and flat trajectory antitank or antiaircraft weapons. This combat team, which must be specially trained for its task, should have as a component part assault detachments consisting of the troops who are actually to conduct the close assault upon the fortifications under cover of fire of all the other weapons of the command. We have already indicated that the attack upon a fortified line consists of four general phases, that is, the development of the main enemy position, the initial breach in the line, the widening of the gap, and the exploitation. In what follows there will be described what is considered sound procedure for the second phase, the breach of the line. This phase may in turn be divided into four steps as follows: (1) reconnaissance and planning; (2) artillery barrage; (3) the approach under cover of fire and (4) the actual assault by the assault detachments.

The stage of reconnaissance and preparation may include preliminary training and rehearsals on dummy positions over a long period of time, if the position is of special importance. However, unless the main line fortifications are very close to a line already occupied by the attacking forces (as was the case in the German attack across the Rhine near Colmar) the time which actually elapses between the development of the main position and its assault should be as small as possible in order to take advantage of surprise. However, the plan of attack must be very carefully worked out and every possible means of reconnaissance and intelligence must be used to obtain in advance detailed knowledge of the enemy's position.

In the second step, *the artillery barrage*, although it is undesirable to allow time to the defenders to mobilize general reserves, there are several missions which should be accomplished. First, enemy supporting artillery must be substantially neutralized. Second, the barrage should be sufficiently heavy to destroy camouflage, severely damage communications of the defenders, do the maximum damage possible to wire and other obstacles, and create shell craters to protect the advancing parties. During this phase, enemy works sufficiently exposed for direct fire can be completely destroyed by short range fire with armor piercing ammunition from antiaircraft guns, or can be rendered useless through tilting or damaging hits by heavy artillery fire. Probably the most important mission of the field artillery barrage is to destroy personnel and open weapon emplacements and trench systems of the combat groups, organized in the vicinity of the shell proof emplacements. Moreover, barrage fire must be relied on during the approach and the assault, to prevent effective counterattack. In some of those missions, combat aviation can effectively replace field artillery. The particular advantage of substituting combat aviation for artillery fire is that the plans of the attacker

need not be given away by the assembling in advance of such great quantities of artillery.

The barrage proper is followed by *the approach*, which consists of the attack and close approach under fire of the assault detachments and their supporting forces. This advance must be worked out in accordance with a carefully planned scheme. If the artillery barrage has not succeeded in destroying or permanently neutralizing any of the fortifications, each assault group in its advance must necessarily pass through one or more beaten zones of machine-gun fire in front of tactical wire entanglements, one or more lines of antitank mines, antitank obstacles or zones covered by antitank gunfire, and probably lines of protective wire in addition to the above. These assault groups can not close on an emplacement until adjacent enemy troops have been neutralized; until the emplacement being assaulted, and the adjacent supporting emplacements, have been prevented from bringing aimed small arms fire to bear; and until supporting fires have been lifted from the emplacement being attacked. Therefore, during the advance of each assault detachment to its assault position near the emplacement to be attacked, the fire of defending enemy infantry weapons must be kept down by supporting troops. Sufficient fires should be brought to bear on the embrasures of supporting emplacements that fire from these embrasures can not be continued. Fire from emplacements which can not be silenced must be rendered ineffective by smoke. If the emplacement being attacked has wide dead spaces to the front, and if fire can readily be brought to bear on the embrasures of supporting emplacements, it will be relatively easy for the assault detachments to advance to their final assault positions under cover of supporting fires. If the emplacement being attacked has firing ports and embrasures directly to the front, these must be silenced to provide the necessary dead space for the final assault phase. If supporting embrasures are situated far enough behind the front line and have embrasures so protected that they can not be fired upon except from the flank, supporting weapons will have to be brought much farther forward and the assault, as a whole, will be rendered much more dangerous.

The *final assault* must be vigorous and well-planned but flexible. If the fortification is well defended, it is essential that the supporting fires not be lifted from the emplacement being assaulted until the last possible moment. This requires sure and rapid means of signal communication. Moreover, if the assault detachment must proceed from one emplacement to another, special attention must be given the problem of getting all units in the vicinity to cease fire on the second emplacement at the same moment. The use of visual signals will be greatly complicated by the use of smoke. It might be desirable to send voice radio with each group. In any event the difficulty of the operation points to the necessity for the most thorough co-ordination between different units. In some cases, particularly for large individual fortifications, some use may be made of vertical envelopment by parachute troops. This method assures that the necessary troops can be placed on or in the fortification at the desired time. When there are no reserves or counter-attacking troops immediately available to the defender, it may allow effective assault upon rear or interior emplacements which could not otherwise be reached. Since the enemy will, in most cases, have reserves available at these points, the use of the vertical envelopment must be considered primarily as a means of gaining surprise or of precipitating the fall of a weakly defended position.

It appears that the assault detachments can be composed of approximately one-half infantry and one-half engineer or



pioneer troops. The engineer troops are equipped to penetrate wire or other obstacles, scale walls, and attack the embrasures of emplacements with incendiary and explosive agents. The techniques of the use of these agents are not yet fully developed. However, it appears that flame throwers are very useful and that in their absence some use may be made of incendiary bombs or of the Molotov Cocktail. The demolition charges should include large previously prepared charges which can be either thrown, placed by hand, or placed by means of long charge-placing poles, and ignited by a grenade type fuse of short duration. The man placing the charge must be familiar with the details and structural weaknesses of fortifications and the most effective means of demolitions against them. Tanks may be used in the assault phase in cases in which antitank mines or obstacles are not anticipated or can be removed, and where the fire of antitank weapons can be neutralized by fire or smoke. In general the tanks will not be able to crush or push over the emplacements themselves but are very useful in the breaching of wire to aid the advance of the assault detachment and in bringing short-range fire to bear on defending embrasures.

#### THE USE OF ENGINEERS IN ASSAULT OPERATIONS

The writer believes that the normal infantry-artillery team should be charged with the reduction of all organized positions which it is capable of reducing with the necessary speed. However, the reduction of fortified works is a special operation, which, as the strength of the works increases, requires special organization and operations of a more technical nature. The use of engineers in the reduction of heavier fortifications has ample historic precedent. Although the British Army at present has no doctrine specifying use of engineers in the assault, they have used engineers in siege operations in many instances in the past. Our own army during the Civil War employed engineer methods at Petersburg and other places.

It can not be doubted that any troops used must be skilled in the performance of engineer missions, whether slow or rapid methods are employed. Several members of even a small assault detachment must be skilled in demolitions, in creating gaps in wire entanglements, and in the removal of mine fields and other obstacles. The leaders of even small units must be familiar with features of fortifications and effects of explosives upon different materials. The use of incendiary munitions and expedients is also

properly an engineer mission, although the use of a special piece of equipment, such as a flame thrower, might be assigned with equal propriety to another branch. All members of an assault detachment must be trained in scouting, patrolling, orientation on the ground, the use of aerial photographs, and most of them must be trained in small arms firing. Some of the above functions are more familiar to infantry troops, although they also form a part of the background of properly trained combat engineers. In many cases, as has previously been indicated, fortifications will be located on the shore line or behind a water barrier. In such a case the river crossing and assault of fortifications may be practically one operation, in which engineer skills and engineer leadership will be of predominant importance.

It is true that our present published doctrine does not specifically charge engineers with this type of operation. However, this published doctrine does not cover the assault of such fortifications in any detail; and recent German successes in this field indicate that the doctrine has yet to be thoroughly worked out in our Army. The employment of engineers does introduce one additional complication, in that one more arm must be present in the action; but this is believed to be of minor importance as compared with the necessity for the performance of engineer missions. Instead of adding to one arm function which properly pertain to another, it is much better to face squarely the difficulty of co-ordinated combined-arms action. Our army is weak in this respect; but this difficulty can be obviated by combined arms exercises and operations within the lower echelons. If this difficulty can be overcome, it will be vastly useful to the service in many respects other than the assault upon fortifications.

In view of the difficulties of conducting the assault of well-defended field fortifications of the type considered herein, it is doubtful if such an operation could be successfully conducted by any troops with no more than a one-year training period.

The engineer skills require specifically trained and selected personnel; and the co-ordination with other elements involved is such as can only be attained through special combined arms training and previous rehearsals for the specific test on a dummy position. It is believed that this type of operation is one which is very likely to appear in operations in which we may be engaged; and that, despite its difficulty, engineer and combined arms training in this type of operation should be initiated. This training, for the present, should be restricted to specially designated units.

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# SPORTS

**HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 2ND BN, 2ND MARINES,** reports that the baseball team from the Mortar Platoon met and defeated the team from Company H by a score of 14-7. Sgt. Wilson limiting the HQ'ers to a minimum of hits.

The Communications & Intelligence team kept pace with the Mortars by taking the measure of the Communicators from the 1st Bn, 2nd Marines, in a close, well-played game, 3-2.

Company L, 3rd Bn, 2nd Marines meanwhile comes along with a spot of news on its boxers. Claiming they have four potential "White Hope" in Jackson, Howard, Carroll, Petorak, the Company L scribe reports that "Pokerface" Howard, a featherweight, has already won his initial fight in the San Diego Coliseum, and his manager, Slug Marvin, expects great things for his prodigy.

#### COMPANY G, EIGHTH MARINES

A month or so ago G Company, 2nd Bn, Eight Marines, started their own basketball team for inter-battalion competition. After defeating all the teams here on the base they started to playing teams out in the city such as the Kiwanis Club, USS Talbot, Western Medal, and Industrial League. Up to this writing the team has only lost one game and that was to the USS Talbot, with the score 39 to 40.

All the games have been played at the Admiral Sexton gym, and on the fellows' own time. Players composing the team are FMCorp. Black (Coach), Pfc. Thomas, Bonnes, Gulley, and Minkiewicz; Pvts. Arnold, Taylor and Hodgson.

#### HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 3RD BN, 7TH MARINES

In the way of athletics down this way Headquarters Company, 3rd Bn, 7th Marines, has accounted very well for itself. Under the playing management of our popular Sergeant-Major, Frank Hanrahan, we licked Headquarters and Service Company, First Marines in a well played soft ball game last Saturday 5 to 1 on their diamond. Another game is scheduled with the same outfit next Wednesday afternoon and a close score is predicted. Headquarters and Service Company, First, is under the management of Tech-Sergeant Thomas, one of our old Headquarters Company ball players, who is just aching for a chance to beat this very capable team. In the soft ball lineup Mickey Mollica, personnel clerk, and Ted Rochford, file clerk, have been playing a bang-up game for the office force, while Sgt. "Pinky" Moore and Corporal Fred Roberts have collected all the honors in the Comm. section.

## PEARL HARBOR MARINES FINISH IN FIRST DIVISION OF NAVY-SECTOR BOWLING LEAGUE

By

F. A. LOCK

The first round of the Navy-Sector Bowling League has been completed with the team representing the Pearl Harbor marine barracks finishing in the first division.

Considerably heartened by defeating the league-leading 64th C. A. in their last game of the first round and the addition of several new keglers from the defense battalions, MTSGt. Eric E. Isaacson, team captain, predicts that with an even break in the next two rounds, the Marines will finish in the top bracket.

Owing to the extreme mobility of the Corps, Marines are here today and 2,000 miles away next week and the sudden departure of Leatherneck keglers for points South, East, and West, left the post team in the hole on several occasions during the playing of the first round.

In the first round 10 teams were entered and 9 matches played.

Bobin, high man for the Marines, was on the sick list during the last two matches.

Individual averages of Marine keglers are as follows: Bobin, 182; Gayer, 174; Menesh, 173; Isaacson, 167; Valente, 167; Cushman, 166; Howell, 160; Seda, 155; Bickart, 154; and Decker, 154.

Corporal Charles W. Decker's presence on the alleys will be missed, owing to his departure for the mainland last week.

The inter-company baseball league has been opened to teams representing detachments A & B, 1st defense battalion.

Games have been scheduled to April 15, when the post baseball team will be organized to compete in the forthcoming sector-navy loop.

Both Lt. Col. G. D. Jackson, Jr., executive officer, and Lt. H. C. Woodhouse, Jr., post recreation officer, are keeping a close watch on developments.

In addition to a few veterans of former sector-navy league sessions, there are newcomers of exceptional promise. This ma-

terial plus the old Marine Corps spirit should make the 1941 Marine contingent a power to reckon with.

Standings in the inter-company league to date are:

	Won	Lost
Barracks Detachment	4	1
A Detachment	1	0
Company A	1	3
Company B	1	3
B Detachment	0	0

Slightly overshadowing the victory of the post band softball squad over that of the Royal Hawaiian Band, was the more recent defeat suffered by the musical Marines at the hands of the USS Colorado's softballers, March 28.

In their first game with Bandmaster Moro's horntooters, the Marines chalked up a win at 10 to 8.

Three home runs marked this boilermakers bacheloral with Sgt. Joseph Nelson of the Marines accounting for one and Iokia and Watson of the Royal Hawaiians getting credit for the other two.

The Marine bandsmen are finding scant consolation for a 4-0 defeat by the sea-going Silver Staters, in the fact that the victors were acclaimed champions of the 4th battleship division.

The Marines muffed several chances to hold the sailors to a smaller score, though excellent fielding on their part is all that kept the defeat from becoming a rout.

In addition to the Marine's fielding, the pitching of Cohan, captain of the Colorado squad, was outstanding. Cohan struck out 14 men and added insult to injury by knocking out a homer in the third.

Holmquist also made a complete circuit of the bases for the sailors in the third.

Tentative games are scheduled for April 2, when the Royal Hawaiian band plays a return game, and April 20, when the Marine bandmen lock horns with the Aiea plantation softball team.

## PHOENIX MARINES ISSUE CHALLENGE

With great pride and pleasure we wish to report that our detachment has formed a softball team with championship possibilities. This team has triumphed over three ships' detachments stationed here. Those who have suffered the bitter sting of defeat at our hands include the Honolulu, Helena and Boise. The team played a two-game series with the Honolulu and emerged victorious from both games with scores of 10 to 4 and 21 to 5. Our next hapless victim was the Helena, which fought gallantly but came out on the short end of a 21 to 19 score. Spirits fired by three consecutive victories, we pulled a 10 to 0 shutout on the Boise.

We may seem a little presumptuous at this time but we believe our warriors of the diamond to be invincible. We therefore issue a challenge to any Marine Detachment ashore or afloat, to a game governed by conditions satisfactory to both parties. The primary condition being that they are in our vicinity. We feel confident that we will dispel any doubts as to our ability if our challenge is accepted. The Phoenix Detachment wishes to establish definite claim to the softball championship of the fleet. Hello, Lexington.

It is only fitting that we name the men who make up this ball club. They are Sgt. W. I. Barton, Corporals J. S. Hall and C. B. Musgrave; Pfc's. Campbell, Cross, Hartman, Kaut, Miller, Sanders and Svoboda; Pvts. Moder, Smith and Stanley.

## NORFOLK QUINTET AGAIN CHAMPS

Marines captured the Central Y Senior Basketball crown for the second successive year. After capturing the crown the Base Marines entered a team in the Class "B," Tidewater Tournament sponsored by the Central Y and were successful in making off with the first place prize. Their first opponent was Suffolk and it looked for the moment like the Marines would not have much to talk about when they returned to the Barracks. At half time Suffolk was in the lead 19-16. Starting the second half the Marine team, with Layton and Vavrek as the spearheads, started to click and finally won out by the score of 46-25. Layton was high with 14 points, closely followed by Vavrek with 12. The Marines' second game was with the Norfolk Apprentice School, a team the Marines had met four times during the regular season and beaten three times. This was a nip-and-tuck battle with the outcome of the game in doubt until the final

gun, the Marines finally coming out with a win by the score of 28-24. The next game was with the Portsmouth Monumental Methodist team from Portsmouth, Virginia. The Methodists found the Marines too hot to handle and lost by the score of 42-14. Jordan, center and captain of the Marine team, tallied 22 points in this contest. This victory put the Marines in the final against the Salvation Army team. Although the Marines led at half time, Salvation Army put on a rally in the second half and the final gun found the score tied at 36-36. In the extra period the Marines tallied six points to their opponents' three and clinched the tournament by the score of 42-39.

At the end of the tournament the individuals on the Marine team captured a great number of the prizes and medals offered by the tournament committee. Jimmy Jordan received the prize for outstanding player of the tournament, and a medal for being selected as a member of the all-tournament team. Paul Hodge received the sportsmanship award and all-

Privates Langston, Taylor, McAleer, Paquette and Mitchell. Captain Saunders is Post Athletic Officer and is to be congratulated on the fine showing of the basketball team. Major Cukela, our Post Quartermaster, will have to enlarge the trophy locker as the Marines here carry on.

## USS West Virginia Out to Sweep the Seas

At 11 o'clock Saturday morning, March 1st, the USS West Virginia Marine oarsmen rowed the fastest mile this year.

They started bow and bow with the Tennessee Marines, who gave them close race for the first half. In the last half the West Virginia Marines lurched out to gain several boat lengths on their opponents for the finish. The Maryland Leathersnecks trailed the Tennessee for third, chased by the Colorado Gyrenes, who, despite their fourth place, pulled a speedy mile.

I expect the Marines will be proud to hear that of the twelve mile races pulled in the Navy in 1941 the "Soldiers of the Sea" pulled the fastest. Very few of the twelve were rowed in less than 11 minutes, whereas the West Virginia Marines pulled theirs in 9.26.

They are not boasting, but instead, they are disappointed because they did not pull it faster.

They say there are too many who have pulled it faster and their ambition is to represent the West Virginians in defending the ship's very famous and priceless Battenberg Cup, which was won by the West Virginia selected crew.

To defend the Cup they must beat the selected crew in the full mile and a half race.

Their powerful off stroke, Chuck Burson, was in the Battenberg crew and this year he is sacrificing his seat with them. Win or lose its "Semper Fidelis."

The oarsmen are the veterans Wild Bill Alonzo Seely, (Stroke), Chuck, Off-Stroke, Allen Hensley, Lipe, Blagg, Walker and the newcomers Merril, Bowling, Battle, Pulley and the stand-by extra, Mooney Ham, "The Singing Marine." The Fighting Marine, Hensley, known throughout the Fleet for his boxing and wrestling, can also pull an oar.

The coxswain, Sgt. Wrottenberrg, pulls on the 150-pound selected crew, so you see we West Virginia Marines have the Marine Corps spirit, even though we have failed to let our Corps Magazine know about it. "We are reforming."



tournament medal. Sergeant Zawadski, manager, received the Championship Manager's medal.

The following Marines were members of this winning combination: Corp. Jordan, Corp. Hodge, and Corp. Goranson, Privates First Class Layton and Vavrek;

**Sports in the Marine Corps are of interest to the entire Corps. There are many Detachments and Posts with great sports records. How about sharing them with your buddies through your Sports Page?**



. . . Clubs doing part of their training in Havana, Cuba, are enthusiastic over the reception, weather and general training conditions. . . President Batista personally took time out to greet visiting teams. . . Long time no hear from Frank Murphy. As soon as he can get a clerk that can type he'll write to us. Hy yah, Spud. . . Frank R. "Slim" Malone dropped in the other day—Dear Slim: The doors have been heightened and widened, come again! . . . Pepper Martin's color alone will ride the Sacramento Sacs to greater heights in the Pacific Coast League this year. . . The doldrums of the Washington Senators will keep them grappling to stay out of yonder cellar. . . The St. Louis Cardinals took five thousand capsules of Vitamin B1 to their training camp this year. . . The Brooklyn Dodgers are said to have shied off Havana races, but spent plenty trying to hit the big prize in the National Lottery. . . The team managed by Mike Gonzalez finished tops in the Havana Winter league. . . Much of the gripe about Cuban players being unable to hit in Havana was so much bunk when fact came out that there was no limit to the outfield and fielders could drift nearly to Guantanamo Bay to catch flies. . . When major league clubs hit the place fences were built. . . Frank "Home Run" Baker is back in baseball harness again as president of the Easton Club of the Eastern Shore League. . . If Lyn Lary makes the grade with Terry's Giants this year it will make the eighth major league club for him. . . Only two others ever played with eight major league clubs and they were James C. Delehanty and Jack Quinn. . . To safeguard their outfit when Jeff Heath and Roy Weatherly went on a holdout strike, the Cleveland Indians signed Paul O'Dea, a farmhand. . . Joe Urbanik, Guantanamo's fisherman de luxe, sent over three fine skipjack as proof of his fishing prowess. . . Charlie Dempsey, big boss at Gwatom's rifle ranges, has said "I do" for another four-spot. . . As per usual custom Washington rookies play catch as catch can at a boarding house table while regulars send back the steak for extra brownning. . . Joe Beggs and Monte Pearson, both former Yanks, now with Cincinnati, traveled to the Reds' camp together. . . Once again the Guantanamo Barracks baseball team pulled a mystifying managerial bust by changing pitchers in the final frame with the team a few runs

ahead and once again the opposition pounced on the newcomer for enough runs to take the ball game. . . Once they tried it with a five-run lead and not being satisfied with losing that one they tried it with a six-run advantage with the same result. . . Manager Leo Durocher, of the Brooklyn Dodgers, figures that Kirby Higbe is good for about thirty games this year. . . Baseball fans paid out \$24,940,000 to witness contests in 1940. . . Sylvester Johnson, veteran major league pitcher, will hurl for the Seattle Rainiers this season. . . Zeke Bonura, now back in AA ball with Minneapolis, has been given a chance to make a deal for himself with a major league club. . . Joe Conlon, former outfielder with the Chicago White Sox, returns to big league ball this year as an umpire. . . With his managerial worries a thing of the past, Gabby Hartnett is cutting capers with the New York Giants. . . Joe Huarte, born and raised in Anaheim, California, has been called out of retirement to manage the Anaheim entry in the new California League. Harty played with various clubs before retiring from active participation in 1932.

Sales of season's box seats for Cincinnati's home games this year are the largest in the history of the club. So many have been sold that the management is seriously thinking of calling a halt so as to allow for a few box seats for the "casual customer". . . Joe Wood, erstwhile BoSox pitching ace, is now in his nineteenth season as Yale's baseball coach. . . Joe's son, a pitcher, is captain of the Yale nine. . . Joe Medwick has been barred off the golf course until the end of the baseball season by Manager Durocher. . . Indiana may pass a law legalizing night baseball on Sundays. Under the present statutes Sabbath contests must cease at 6:00 P.M. . . Finishing out of first place for the first time in five years, last year, the Yankees also hit their least number of home runs during the same five. As a matter of fact, circuit clouts hit a steady decline with 182 in 1936, 174 in 1937, and 1938, 166 in 1939, and a low of 155 in 1940. . . It is significant that the Yankee's first "losing" year since 1936 was the first year they were wholly without the services of Lou Gehrig. Lou played in 1939 and only batted for .143, but they won anyway. In 1940 without Columbia Lou around they finished in third spot. . . Seventy years of age and now retired from baseball, Art Nichols, now acts as the "seeing-eye" for his lifelong friend, Johnny McCarthy. . . Nichols was a catcher with the Cubs and Cardinals in the late 90's and early '00's and now lives in Wilton, Conn. McCarthy, a former vaudeville actor, lost his sight a number of years ago. . . Fishing is their favorite pastime now. . . The Havanas, managed by Mike Gonzalez, won the Cuban Baseball championship with 31 games won and 18 lost. Gilberto Torres, who Clark Griffith said would be an infielder or else, won ten games and lost three during the season. With Washington screaming for pitchers, Torres plays third base for a Washington farm club, but will wind up as a pitcher for a major league club other than Washington. . . Jim Mooney, formerly with the Giants and Cardinals, is now baseball coach at the East Tennessee Teacher's College. . . Rene Montecagudo has been sold to the Jersey City club by the Washington Nationals, leaving Alejandro Carrasquel as the only "foreigner" on the Nats. . . Page Mr. Lincoln!

## KEY WEST SPORTS

The Barracks basketball team cinched the City League championship by downing the Lion's Club five, 34-27, in a thrilling final play-off game. Winners of the first half crown with nine wins and one loss, and runners-up to the Lions Club in the second half with seven wins and three losses, the Barracks quintet took the League title by winning the first play-off game 58-29, dropping the second by one point, 49-48, then putting the trophy away with their final 34-27 victory. In addition to the team trophy, Solenberger, captain and center, and Laney, guard, won berths on the all-league team; Laney also won the gold medal for outstanding sportsmanship. McGregor, guard, missed an all-league berth by only one vote. The Service was well represented in the City League, as in addition to the Marines, the Air Station, Coast Guard, and Army Barracks participated. Two civilian club teams filled out the schedule.

Play starts this month in the night softball league. Three civilian and three service teams are ready to go, and the Marines have their eye on another championship. Sgt. Jack Richardson is perfecting his pitching slants developed with the New York World's Fair Detachment last year, and a big turnout for practice indicates that he'll have a well-balanced team of sluggers behind him. Sgt. Charlie Spakes, the Marines' leading pitcher last year, will be back if an old leg injury doesn't hinder him too much. Pl.Sgt. Burnett is in charge of the squad and is whipping them into excellent shape for the opener.

Naval Station keglers, with GySgt. Johnson and FM Petkovic on the first team, took the Service Bowling title away from the Army Barracks by winning four matches of the seven-match championship series. The Doughboys immediately challenged for another series, which will be bowled next month.

## PEIPING SPORTS

By James W. Norton

The American Embassy Guard's basketball teams recently floored the teams of the Marine Detachment, Tientsin, in a series of eight games played in Peiping and Tientsin. The Guard won all eight.

Not so lucky, however, were the Peiping basket-ringlers in the competition for the championship of North China with a Peiping Chinese team. Despite good work by Story, Thomas, Wood, Benge, Engler, Gaff, Urbanavitch and 2d Lt. Newton, the Guard was defeated.

Headquarters Detachment took the Post Bowling Match, 6-2, over Company A. Petroff, Timmer and Kellogg were the stars. Among the Headquarters bowlers were Tyler, Bosma, Petroff, McKenzie, Brantley, Reynolds, Cardinal, Black, Timmer, Jones and Tompkins.

Fourteen of the Guards' trophies, many of which are for athletic prowess, will not be competed for during the coming year because of the disturbed conditions in the Far East. No international competitions will be held.

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## BOGART'S BANTERING

Very few reports are being received by "The Leatherneck" of the sports activities of the various posts and detachments. We are anxious to broadcast all sports throughout the Corps, so get busy and send in all your dope.

With basketball all washed up for another year, we can't help but think of that sweet combination the MCB at Diego had in the 11th ND league in 1935. Cheesy Neil, Aubra Lock, Reynolds, Bakalarz and Kenton. What a setup. With Don Beeson as the only dependable sub, most of the team had to play the entire game. Undefeated in the league, they took on the champs of the Fleet, the USS Tennessee, and nearly doubled the score on them. Then to Denver for the AAU championship. But there competition was too tough for a team devoid of subs and in the second game they were eliminated by the Denver Safeways.

But now the big leagues are underway and Joe Blow, from Wash. Center, who had been mowing 'em down in the spring training and who was certain to be the find of the league, is back pitching for Portsmouth or Salem. Why is it that every yokel who can burn 'em across the plate in March is a potential Walter Johnson or Bob Feller? Don't tell Judge Landis, but we think each club should have one AA league team for a finishing school. And where is the money coming from? That's easy, schedule about 25 night games for each team and watch the dollars roll in.

Wonder just how long John Public is going to continue paying to see Joe Louis knock over a different stumble bum once each month. Why don't they have an elimination contest including all the heavies and then let the winner take up chicken farming or anything except get in the ring with Louis. The whole setup is worse than those good old days when Carl Morris, Luther McCarthy, Jim Flynn, Al Palzer and the rest of them were pushing each other around to see who would be the great "white hope" and take Jack Johnson. Louis, like 'Lil Arthur, will probably be beaten by age.

See where Francis Schmidt, late of Ohio State, is taking over the football activities at Idaho. The Buckeyes had one of their poorest seasons last year in many a moon. Believe that they won 4 and lost 4. With the schedule they play, we don't think that was so bad. Schmidt is a smart football coach, so don't be surprised if Idaho pins back the ears of some of the teams which have scheduled them "for practice."

Suppose that the wolves are out after Howard Jones' scalp at Southern Cal. A couple of years ago you could hear the alumni screaming from L.A. to San Diego, but Jones weathered the storm and then produced one of his finest teams. No Harry Smith in the line in 1940 was hard to take. That boy was worth four linemen all at once. Doubt if SC will be much better this year. What few good players Jones had were seniors, and are gone.

Wonder who remembers the "Southpaw Sinkers," a left handed baseball team (grounds for an argument there), in Peking, China, about 1928. The local wars had cut off all rail transportation between

Peking and Tientsin. As a result, the scheduled ball games with the Army, the Tientsin Civilians, and other teams, had been cancelled. So the Beer League got underway with company teams, Radio team, Band team, and what not. Not to be out done, we put out a call for porters, and believe it or not, 19 men responded. It wasn't a bad team, as "beer teams" went. But it was a revelation to see a left handed catcher (Red Hill, now 1st Sgt.), and that portside infield. Incidentally, we lost 2 cases of German beer to those Radio burglars. The Club did a good business those days. If we remember correctly, Lefty Justus, now a paymaster sergeant, struck out with the tying and winning run on base. There was no joy among the left handers that night. Radio communication was slightly befuddled as we recall.

So maybe they are going to call up Hank Greenberg for a year's military training. Hank's supposed to have flat feet so if he is deferred, all the bums in the parks will ride him the rest of the summer. Joe Blow can get deferred because one ear is lower than the other, and nobody cares, but if you're famous, you're meat for the park bums.

What a blow to Detroit. The defending champs are wobbly enough without losing Hank. Even Buck Newsome won't be able to carry the Tigers to the flag now. Good pitching wins many ball games, but you have to have the runs and Hank has been supplying those runs pretty regular.

Incidentally, Hank has hit over .300 each year since he joined the Tigers and to top that off, he has driven in more runs than any batter since 1933. Remember when he got nine home runs in one week about 1938? Hank has a very disturbing habit (to the opposition) of getting his hits just when needed. We'd hate to start figuring the number of games he has broken up with a hit. Batting right behind Gehringer, he generally has to hit, for Gehringer usually succeeds in getting on base. Even with this pressure on him, Hank delivers. Since joining the majors, he has averaged 141 runs batted in per year. If that doesn't put him in a class with the best, there are other statistics which will. Without his r.b.i., Detroit is very apt to find itself well down when the final standings are recorded.

Many a club owner and manager is losing sleep these nights over the possibility of losing a key man through the draft. Joe DiMaggio is safe for this year at least. Buddy Lewis, of the Senators, may find himself in a camp this summer. Bucky Harris is having trouble enough without losing Lewis. Speaking of Harris, wonder how he'd like to have Joe Kuhel back on first base. Since letting him go to the White Sox, Harris hasn't been able to think of first base without losing his appetite. Even Zeke Bonura's batting average didn't offset Zeke's personal conception of how to play first base. Now George Archie from Seattle has failed to live up to expectations. (Wanna bet that he doesn't turn out to be a swell first sacker just as soon as the Senators get rid of him). Maybe he doesn't want to play with the Senators.

### NAS, PENSACOLA BASKETBALL TEAM IN AAU TOURNEY IN DENVER, COL.

The Naval Air Station basket ball team won their first game in Denver, Colorado, on 17 March, defeating the strong Chemical City Athletic Club from Midland, Mich., by the score of 43-40.

The aviators won the southern regional meet at New Orleans. The team flew by transport plane to Denver, piloted by 1st Lieut. H. F. Brown, USMCR.

There are two marines on the squad, 1st Lieut. Max Voleansky, coach and player, and Aviation Cadet Bob Haladay.

This team ended their season with a string of 29 victories and no defeats.

### PENSACOLA MARINES IN NATIONAL MID-WINTER PISTOL MATCH AT TAMPA, FLA.

The NAS Marines, firing in the National Mid-Winter Pistol Matches at Tampa, Fla., won the military division inter-service .45 cal. team match firing over the national match course. The Detroit Police finished first with the Treasury Department in second place.

GySgt. Barrier won the .32 cal. CF match with a 292 and the .22 cal. Camp Perry Course with 295. He also won the .45 cal. RF match.

Corp. Billing won the .45 cal. SF individual match with a score of 187.

In the Thompkins Memorial Trophy Match, military division, Barrier won the first place gold plaque with Sgt. Vito Perna winning second place silver.

### NORFOLK NOB MARINES WIN AGAIN

Once again the NOB Marines have won the Central Y Senior basketball League crown. This makes two years straight. This year the competition was much tougher and most of the games were in doubt until the final whistle. In spite of all the guard duty the members of the team had to perform, winning 18 and losing but 2, speaks well for the team. The team consisted of the following: J. T. Jordan, P. A. Hedge, H. E. Goranson, A. P. Layton, R. Taylor, S. J. Vavrek, W. Z. Langston, J. M. McAleer, L. J. Paquette, and H. J. Mitchell.

#### FINAL RESULTS

##### First Half

Teams	Won	Lost	Pct.
NOB Marines	9	1	900
Inspectors	8	2	800
Sacred Heart	5	5	500
Hortons	4	6	400
Apprentice School	2	8	200
Coca Cola	1	9	100

##### Second Half

NOB Marines	9	1	900
Inspectors	7	3	700
Hortons	7	3	700
Apprentice School	4	6	400
Sacred Heart	3	7	300
Coca Cola	0	10	000

# SAN DIEGO



101st PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1 1940

Cpl. H. CRAVEN

Sgt. W. GRANT

Cpl. L. R. ALEXANDER



102nd PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1 1940

Cpl. G. W. MARTIN

Sgt. E. ROSE

Cpl. V. J. STEVENS

102



103rd PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1 1940

Sgt. E. VAUGHN

Cpl. R. N. FARMER

Cpl. G. W. EGBERT



104th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1 1940

Cpl. G. W. EGBERT

Cpl. L. CONNELLOTTI

104



105th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO



106th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

106

## RECRUIT PLATOONS



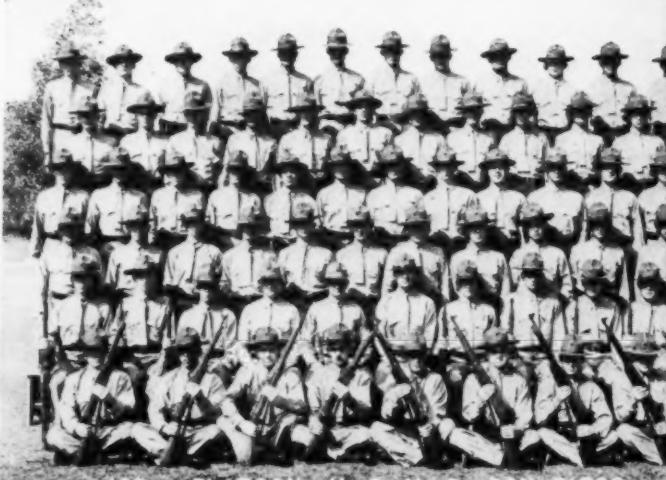
108th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1 1940

Cpl. T. S. HENDERSON

Pvt. Sgt. W. J. LONG

Cpl. J. D. TATE



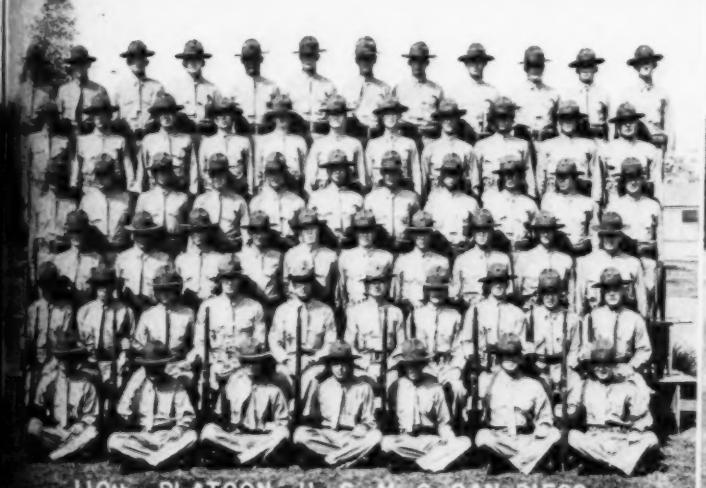
109th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1 1940

Cpl. A. MILLER

Sgt. L. DAKE

Cpl. A. J. WISNIEWSKI



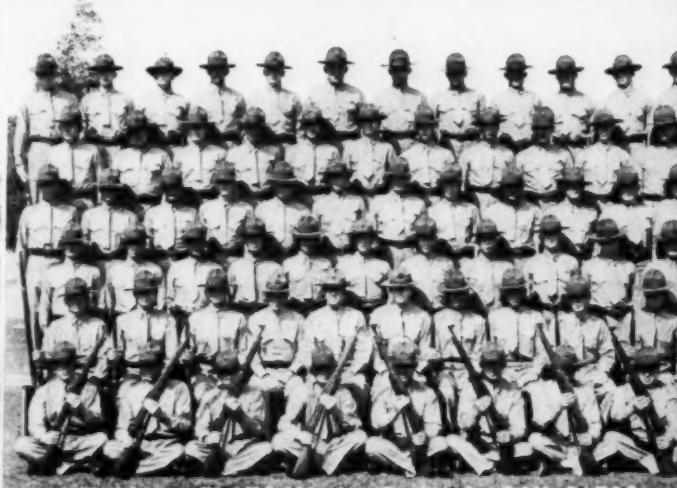
110th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1 1940

Cpl. N. F. SHOOK

Pvt. Sgt. L. V. RAYNES

Cpl. C. G. McMURRAY



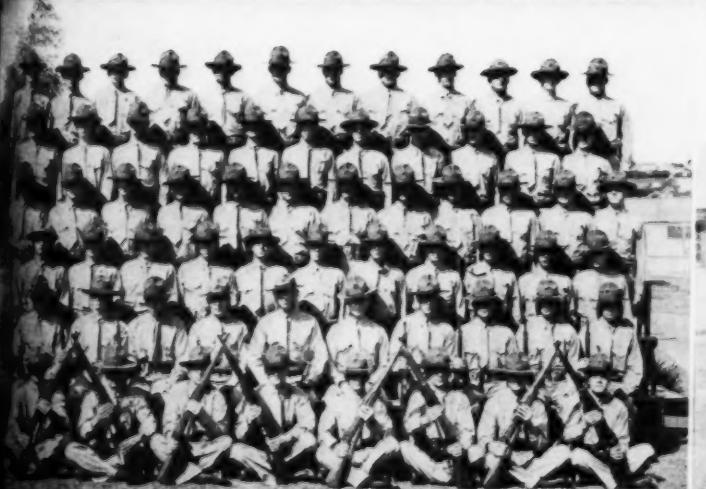
111th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1 1940

Cpl. C. E. A. PASCOE

Pvt. Sgt. G. RAYMOND

Pvt. D. D. ROE



112th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1 1940

Pvt. Sgt. B. A. ROSE

Pvt. Sgt. W. D. BETHEA

Cpl. L. W. BOQUE



113th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

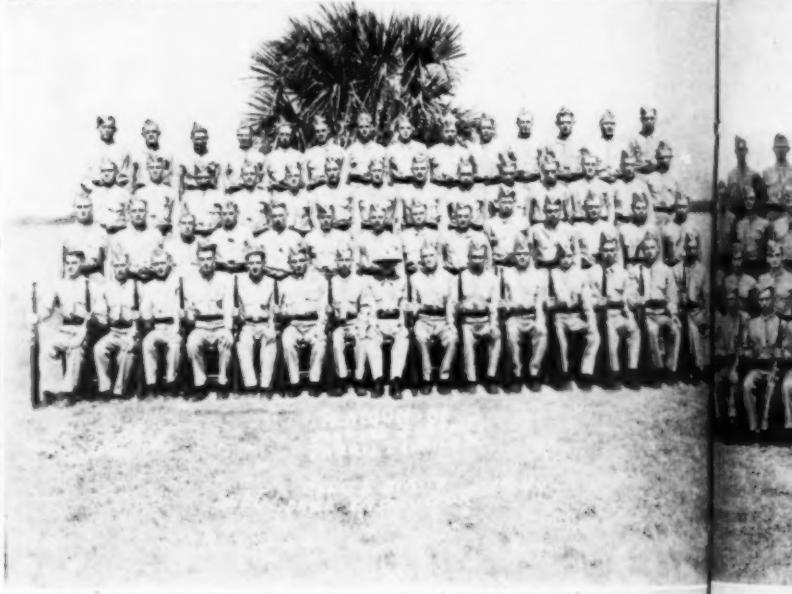
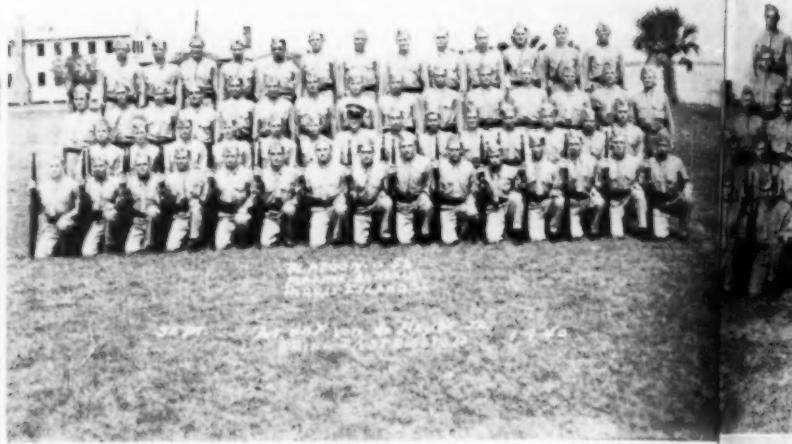
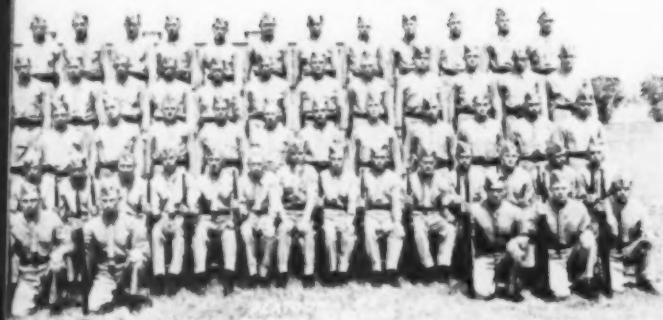
October 1 1940

Cpl. L. V. MURRAY

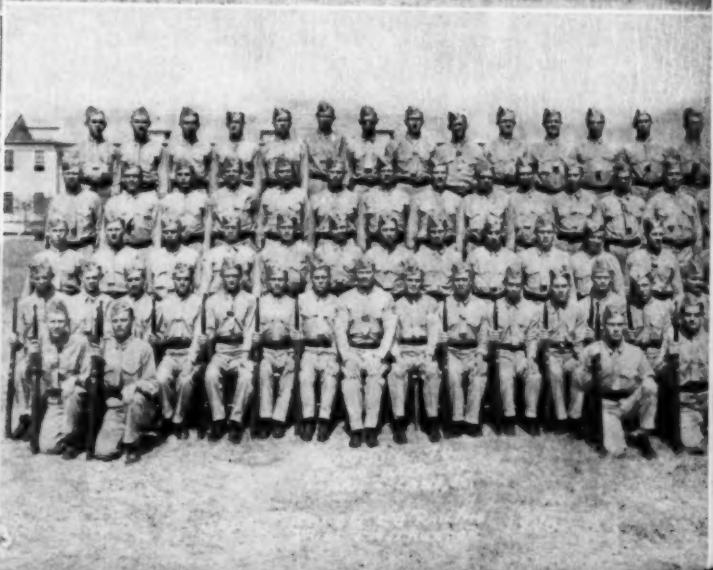
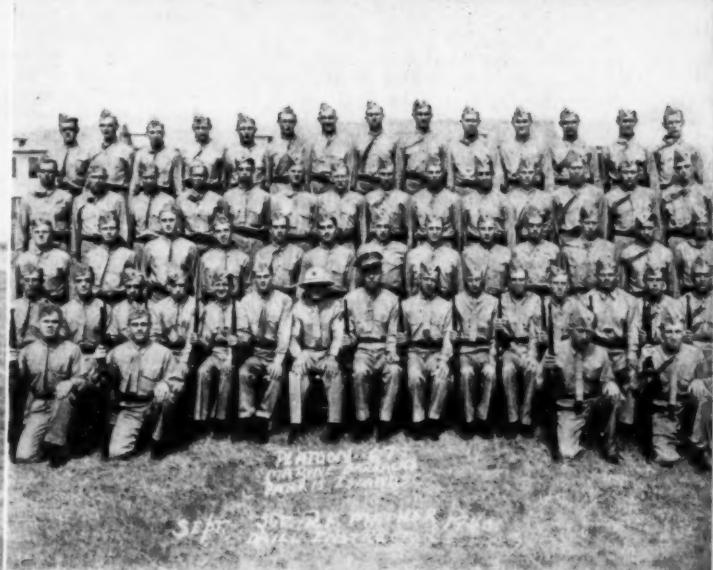
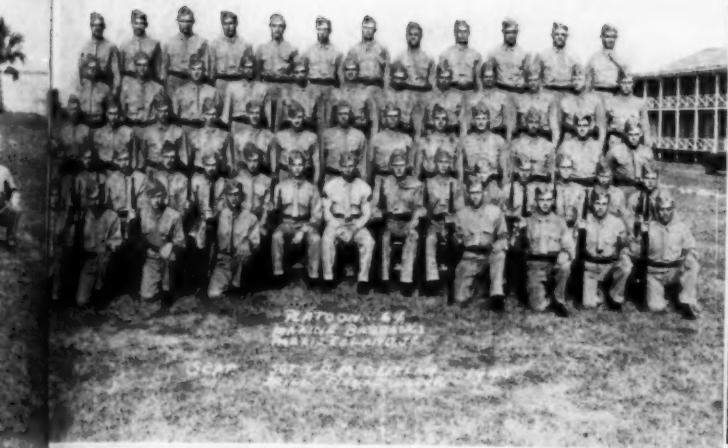
Cpl. J. A. MERCANTANTE

Cpl. D. BROWNE

## FROM RECRUIT DEPOT



# PARRIS ISLAND



# BOOK REVIEWS

**VENEZUELA**, by Henry J. Allen. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Company. Price, \$3.50.

With recent tendencies toward greater knowledge and friendship among the countries of the western hemisphere being accelerated by the conflict abroad, it is desirable that we should know our neighbors. The author of this book, Henry J. Allen, realizes that the education of some of us in the history of South America is limited to the fact that Simon Bolivar was known as "The Liberator of the Southern Hemisphere." Extensive research and the efforts of the author in interpreting recent tendencies in Venezuela enable the reader to develop a real interest in the history and economic development of his fellow-dwellers in these Americas. This country is interesting to us for more than one reason. First is its proximity to the Panama Canal. Second is the fact that much of the foreign capital invested in its development is ours. And third, Venezuela is being taught the benefits of better food, better health, and cleaner living under the technical direction of American experts. It is reassuring to us as Americans to discover that the traditions of Simon Bolivar and the ghost of Juan Vicente Gomez watch to see that the trashy and tawdry materialism of the 1920s are kept away from Venezuela. With her economic problems largely dependent upon the richness of her mineral resources; with these resources in the hands of dependable capital; with her people safe against want, her governmental resources firm and ample—her steady progress seems assured even in these world conditions, and we need have no fear that she will become prey to the insidious soapboxing of the Fascist, Communist, or Nazi.

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**THE UNITED STATES NAVY**, by Merle Armitage. Publisher—Longmans-Green & Company, 114 Fifth Ave., New York. Price, \$5.00.

The average American knows that the United States Navy is growing, but how quickly and to what purpose is sometimes beyond his interest. In preparing this book the author had two main ideas in mind; they were, to present general policy and strength of the modern Navy with emphasis on the great officers of yesterday who left their impress in tradition, scientific achievement, and the general advancement of our sea defense.

With a world in arms and the fate of Democracy hanging on the outcome of a relentless war at sea, it is important that we of the Marine Corps know more about our Navy. The author writes succinctly

in simple language of the policies and trends in defense with particular emphasis on naval air power.

Despite the factual information imparted, this book is by no means dry as dust. With a full realization that some nations understand only the language of force, it is reassuring to rediscover that our formidable Navy is ready to back our diplomacy and to guarantee perpetuation of the abstract and material values that make up the fabric of our Democracy.

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**APPROACH TO BATTLE**, by Major Leonard H. Nason. Publisher—Doubleday, Doran & Company. Price, \$1.50.

The blurb says, "This book is going to make a lot of people mad. It's going to make a lot of politicians mad, and it's going to make a lot of army officers mad. They will be mad at the author. It's going to make a lot of civilians mad too. They will be mad at the politicians and the army officers." This is purely for civilian consumption. It is quite evident that Major Nason believes that writing a book at this time is the most valuable piece of national service that he can render Democracy. Whether or not Democracy will welcome this service is a moot question. He writes with authority and irony on the military situation as a pitiful era of confusion, as a relapse that never should have recurred, of the deficiency in supply, of the lack of modern weapons, of insufficient transportation for a mobile force. He makes the controversial claim that, far from being able or capable of "Hemisphere Defense" the army is very likely incapable of defending the continental U. S. A.

This book will "frighten some people and annoy others"—we were the annoyed type—but much of the material cannot be ignored. The analysis is sometimes half-cocked but the elements of truth are undeniably there and in retrospect are The Problem, The Plan, and The Solution. There can be no doubt that an army that has expanded tenfold will be poorly trained, and what is worse yet, poorly officered, both non-commissioned and commissioned. (We in the Marine Corps have not this to contend with. Our officers and non-coms have a thorough training in combat operations gleaned from frequent maneuvers and from actual participation in tropical small wars.)

Messianistically the Major warms up to his subject. He makes strong statements that are extremely provocative. There is no denying that the reader must pause and ponder as these illuminating (sic) facts are brought to light.

## Contents

The Peril is not only a possible clash

with Germany, but also a world armed and aggressive, inspired by ideas of living that are contrary to those on which our republic was founded. This peril is immediate.

The Problem is: How can we defend ourselves against any hostile coalition that might be brought against us? We must be able to defend against Russia and Japan in the Pacific, and Germany and Italy in the Atlantic simultaneously. The four powers are already bound by treaties of which we know nothing.

We must have a defense force large enough to do this as soon as we can possibly get it. A defense force differs from a mass army, which takes three or four years to raise, equip, and train.

The Plan—if any—is based on air power, at least on a parity with any possible opponent. This is the first objective of a nation that finds itself in a position where it must arm for defense. There is no defense against aircraft except aircraft. There has been not one major operation in Europe in which aircraft have not played the dominating part.

The Return of Armor. After airplanes, the next thing a modern army needs is tanks, or "mechanization."

The Approach to Battle. The United States is drawing nearer and nearer to war. Whether or not we will reach actual participation is still questionable, but we are now occupied and will be for some time, in military mobilization of our man power and of our industries. It is of paramount importance that our man power, industrial resources, and military leadership be coordinated.

Whether you agree with the Major or not this book is MUST reading.

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**WINGED WARFARE**, by Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold and Col. Ira C. Eaker.

This volume is an excellent detailed explanation of a modern air force, written in clear non-technical language.

In this fascinating account you ride in the cockpit with the men who fly the ships, you work on the ground with the maintenance crew, you check over weather reports, you plan flights, you see the reasons for the importance of aviation in modern warfare, you become aware of the possibilities and problems in the operation of an air force.

You gain a speaking acquaintance with modern aircraft and its equipment. Every person interested in the defense of our country should read this book by two military airmen.

THE LEATHERNECK

shall hereafter be retired UNDER ANY PROVISIONS OF LAW are entitled to advancement on the retired list to the rank of major with the retired pay of that grade.

**Section 14 (a):**

Selection boards considering first lieutenants were required to report the names of any such officers considered to be lacking in aptitude for the naval service. The commissions of officers so reported were required to be revoked.

**Section 14(a):**

Selection boards considering first lieutenants are required to report only the names of officers of that grade lacking in aptitude for the naval service WHO WERE ORIGINALLY COMMISSIONED IN THE MARINE CORPS SUBSEQUENT TO 23 JUNE 1938 AND WHO ARE STILL SERVING DURING THE PROBATIONARY PERIOD OF SEVEN YEARS. The commissions of officers so reported shall be revoked.

T. HOLCOMB.

5 December, 1940.

**CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 408**

Subject: Clothing accounts of Reservists ordered to active duty.

References: (a) MGC 1 tr 2455-40, 9 Oct, 1940, to CO's and all MCR Bn's.

(b) MGC 1 tr 2455-40, 19 Nov, 1940, to CO's and all MCR Avn Sq's.

(c) Art. 15-7(1), MCM, Individual issues.

(d) Art. 15-18(7), MCM, Checkage for clothing replaced.

(e) Art. 15-9(9), MCM, Entry on NMC 146 of Reservists.

Enclosure: (A) Copy Art. 15-29, MCM, as revised 5 Nov, 1939.

1. That part of instructions contained in references (a) and (b) relating to "Clothing Accounts" for both Reserve Battalions and Reserve Aviation Squadrons, ordered to active duty, and which reads:

"Each man will be credited with first year's allowance, beginning with date of assignment and active duty," will be construed to provide that the SPECIAL ALLOWANCE thus authorized WILL NOT extend beyond the expiration of date of current enlistment of men concerned.

**Section 8:**

The Secretary of the Navy was prohibited from submitting to selection boards the medical records of eligible officers.

**Section 8:**

Upon extension of enlistment or reenlistment of these men, their clothing accounts will then be handled in exactly the same manner as regular marines in a similar change in enlistment status. In the application of these instructions it will be noted that reservists who reenlist will be entitled to more advantageous clothing credits than will reservists who choose to extend their term of enlistment. However, nothing contained herein will be construed to authorize the issue of clothing to ANY marine merely on the basis of clothing credits. Issues will be restricted to necessary articles, etc., as provided for in

"SECTION 7, in subsections (a) and (b), strike out 'or who is not physically qualified.'

"SECTION 8, in subsection (a), strike out 'other than medical.'

"SECTION 9, strike out subsection (f) and substitute the following: '(f) All reports or recommendations of a line selection board under any provision of law shall require the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the members.'

"SECTION 11, in subsection (b), at the end of the second proviso insert 'with retired pay computed as provided in section 12 (b) of this Act.'

"SECTION 12, subsection (f), in line 5 change 'from' to 'to,' and in line 6, after 'promoted,' insert 'computed as provided in subsection (b) of this section.'

"SECTION 12, strike out subsection (k) and substitute the following: '(k) Lieutenant commanders and lieutenants with date of rank as such prior to June 23, 1938, and lieutenants (junior grade) who on that date were earried as additional numbers in grade by reason of not having been recommended for promotion, shall, at their own request, in lieu of honorable discharge as provided in subsection (c) of this section, be retired on June 30 of the fiscal year in which they fail of selection as best fitted the second time or on June 30 of the fiscal year in which they complete the period of service designated in the Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (U.S.C., title 3, Supp. III, see, 286a and 286b), whichever date shall be later with retired pay computed as provided in subsection (l) of this section: Provided, That any officer retained on the active list pursuant to this subsection shall be ineligible for consideration for promotion by subsequent selection boards: Provided further, That lieutenants who served in the Navy or Naval Reserve Force prior to November 12, 1918, and who shall have completed not less than twenty-one years of service, and who subsequent to June 23, 1938, have been or shall hereafter be retired under any provision of law, shall be advanced to the grade of lieutenant commander on the retired list effective from date of retirement with the retired pay of that grade.'

"SECTION 14, in line 9 of subsection (a), after 'grade' insert 'with proportionate appointments.'

2. The effect of the changes is indicated in the following comparisons of the original and amended provisions:

**ORIGINAL PROVISION**

**AS AMENDED**

**Section 7:**

**Section 7:**

Officers who were not physically qualified were ineligible for consideration by selection boards.

All officers who have the required service in grade are eligible for consideration by selection boards without regard to physical qualification.

**Section 9(f):**

The Secretary of the Navy was prohibited from submitting to selection boards the medical records of eligible officers.

**Section 9(f):**

The medical records of all eligible officers are included in the records furnished selection boards.

A concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a selection board members is required for:

18 November, 1940.

## CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 406

Subject: Dress uniforms, issue of.

Reference: (a) M.G.C. circ. let. No. 363.

1. Circular letter No. 363, dated 24 May, 1940, is hereby rescinded.

2. The issue of dress uniforms is restricted to the following:

All ranks at the following posts and stations only:

Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Marine Detachment, American Embassy, Peking, China.

Fourth Marines, Shanghai, China.

Marine Detachment, Tientsin, China.

Marine Detachments aboard ships.

Recruiting.

Marine Detachments, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

Marine Detachment, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

3. Other enlisted men may be permitted to wear dress uniforms now in their possession and the issue or sale of the following articles to complete such uniforms is authorized:

Belts, dress, complete.

Chevrons, dress.

Covers, cap, blue or white.

Frames, cap.

Insignia.

Ornaments, cap, gilt.

Stripes, trousers, noncommissioned officers.

4. Depot Quartermasters at Philadelphia and San Francisco are authorized to draw upon available post stocks of dress uniforms any sizes needed to meet issue requirements authorized by this letter.

T. HOLCOMB.

28 November, 1940.

## CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 407

Subject: Act of 14 October 1940, amending Naval Personnel Act of 23 June, 1938.

1. In order that officers of the Marine Corps may be informed of the effect of the amendments, approved 14 October 1940, to the Naval Personnel Act of 23 June 1938, governing the distribution, promotion and retirement of officers of the line of the Navy and the Marine Corps, those amendments which apply to the Marine Corps are quoted below:

was required only for selection as best fitted for promotion or for adjudgment as fitted promotion. For other recommendations of the board, a majority concurrence was required.

- (a) Selection as best fitted.
- (b) Adjudgment as fitted.
- (c) Recommendation for retention of officers adjudged fitted.
- (d) Designation as unsatisfactory of officers with less than twenty-one years' service.
- (e) Designation of first lieutenants lacking in aptitude.

### Section 11(b):

Officer retired under the provisions of Section 11(b) receive retired pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of their active duty pay at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of years of service for which entitled to credit in the computation of their pay on the active list, not to exceed a total of 75 per centum of said active duty pay; a fractional year of six months or more shall be considered a full year in computing the number of years' service by which the rate of 2½ per centum is multiplied.

### Section 12(f):

Officers promoted by reason of adjudgment as fitted and not recommended for retention on the active list, when retired receive the retired pay of the grade TO WHICH PROMOTED, computed in the manner described under Section 11(b) above.

### Section 12(k):

Officers promoted by reason of adjudgment as fitted and not recommended for retention on the active list, when retired receive the retired pay of the grade FROM WHICH PROMOTED.

**Section 12(k):**  
 (1) Officers of the grades of major and captain WITH DATE OF RANK AS SUCH PRIOR TO 23 JUNE 1938 may request retirement on completion of twenty-one years' commissioned service in lieu of discharge, when they have twice failed of selection for promotion. Also in computing their rate pay a fractional year of six months or more is considered a full year in computing the number of years' service by which the rate of 2½ per centum is multiplied.

(2) Officers of the grades of major and captain, when they twice fail of selection for promotion, if they elect to retire in lieu of discharge, are ineligible for further consideration by selection boards for recommendation for promotion during the period they remain on the active list.

(3) Captains who were in the service prior to 12 November 1918 and who had completed not less than twenty-one years' service, was provided only for those captains who were involuntarily retired as the result of having twice failed of selection for promotion.

(3) Captains who were in the service prior to 12 November 1918 and who have completed not less than twenty-one years' service, who subsequent to 23 June 1938 have been or

reference (c). Additionally, men may and should be checked, on Statement of Charges, for unlawful disposition or loss of clothing resulting from their own neglect, as provided for in reference (d).

3. It will be noted that reference (e) prescribes a protective method whereby such reservists may, at the time of discharge, be permitted to turn in clothing, of reissue value, equal to the amount overdrawn, irrespective of any amount of pay that may be otherwise due at that time. Clothing thus turned in will, upon renlistment, be reissued in the usual manner to the man concerned and the value thereof he entered as a debit in his clothing record.

4. Under no condition will reservists, having received one continuous full year of first year's clothing allowance, be permitted to turn in clothing for (e), as well as Class II(b) reservists specifically referred to herein. In this connection see Enclosure (A).

5. These instructions become applicable to Class I(e), Class III(b) and (e), as well as Class II(b) reservists specifically referred to herein. In this connection see Enclosure (A).

6. Saved clothing allowance is not payable to these men upon final settlement.

A. A. VANDEGRIFT, Acting.

able more than the remuneration received in the service. Section 513 of the Act which is outlined in paragraph 15 of reference (a) is quoted in full:

"The collection from any person in the military service of any tax on the income of such person, whether falling due prior to or during his period of military service, shall be deferred for a period extending not more than six months after the termination of his period of military service if such person's ability to pay such tax is materially impaired by reason of such service. No interest on any amount of tax, collection of which is deferred for any period under this section, and no penalty for nonpayment of such amount during such period, shall accrue for such period of deferment by reason of such non-payment. The running of any statute of limitations against the collection of such tax by distraint or otherwise shall be suspended for the period of military service of any individual the collection of whose tax is deferred under this section, and for an additional period of nine months beginning with the day following the period of military service. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the income tax on employees imposed by section 1400 of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act."

2. The last sentence of paragraph 8 of reference (a) should be changed to read as follows:

"This provision in so far as it relates to motor vehicles or tractors or the accessories of either is modified by paragraph 10."

A. A. VANDEGRIFT, Acting.

Purchase for Landing Forces Manual

## CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 410

Subject: Distribution of publications to Reserve and Retired Officers on active duty.  
Reference: (a) MGC circ. let. No. 366, 26 June 1940.  
(b) MGC circ. let. No. 376, 12 July 1940.

1. Circular letter No. 376 is hereby rescinded.
2. Reserve officers and retired officers ordered to active duty of an indefinite duration will be furnished with and required to have in their possession only the following publications:  
Marine Corps Manual, 1940 (when issued).  
Marine Corps Orders (published after 30 Nov. 1940).  
Circular Letters (published after 30 Nov. 1940).  
Landing Force Manual.  
Field Service Regulations.  
Staff Officers' Field Manual.  
Infantry Field Manual (when published).

A. A. VANDEGRIFT, Acting.

## THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE CONSISTS OF THREE CLASSES AS FOLLOWS:

### COMPOSITION

#### Class I.—Fleet Marine Corps Reserve:

- (a) Commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Marine Corps Reserve who were honorably discharged from the Regular Marine Corps after not less than 4 years' service.
- (b) Enlisted reservists having 16 years' or more regular Naval service, who served in the regular Navy or Marine Corps on or before July 1, 1925.
- (c) Enlisted reservists who served in the regular Navy or Marine Corps on or prior to July 1, 1925, having 20 years' or more regular Naval service.
- (d) Enlisted reservists who first enlisted in the regular Navy or Marine Corps after July 1, 1925, or who reenlisted therein with broken service after July 1, 1925, having 20 years' or more regular Naval service.
- (e) Enlisted reservists having 4 years' or more honorable regular Naval service who do not come under subparagraphs (b), (c), or (d) above.

Purchase for Landing Forces Manual

December 6, 1940.

**CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 411**

**Subject:** Additional credit of clothing allowance for enlisted men serving aboard ship during the last year of 1st enlistment in the Marine Corps.

**Reference:** (a) MCO No. 155, dated Sept. 20, 1939.

1. Effective January 1, 1941, instructions contained in Paragraph 10 (page 5) of reference (a) will be changed by Paragraph 3 of the new Annual Price List (now being printed) to read as follows:

"An enlisted man serving in the first year of his first enlistment in the Marine Corps and detailed for duty as a member of the marine detachment of a seagoing vessel or of a marine aviation detachment assigned to a naval aircraft carrier, will be credited in his clothing account with an additional clothing allowance equal to the current issue value of one coat, dress and one trousers, dress upon reporting on board, or upon joining the detachment in cases where the detachment is landed for temporary service ashore and upon completion thereof is to return aboard the ship. The date of reporting aboard or joining the detachment will be entered in the clothing record of the man credited with such allowance. An enlisted man will be entitled to the additional allowance but once, regardless of the fact that he may report for duty as a member of a marine detachment aboard a seagoing vessel or of a marine aviation detachment assigned to a naval aircraft carrier more than once during the first year of his first enlistment."

2. The above quoted paragraph is hereby made applicable to men joining detachments subsequent to December 31, 1940. The value of credit to be used during the calendar year 1941, for such men, is \$12.16 (Coat, dress, \$7.94—Trousers, dress, \$4.22). This amount will be stated in the clothing records as:

Rept. aboard (date)

"Ships all. \$12.16  
MGC 1 tr. 6 Dec. 40."

3. In cases of men who are serving aboard ship on December 31, 1940, and who are then in the first year of their first enlistment, a lump sum credit equalling four cents per day for the remaining days they have to serve in the first year of first enlistment, will be entered in their clothing accounts on January 1, 1941, as:

Adj. all. \$—.—  
MGC 1 tr. 6 Dec. 40."

A. A. VANDERGRIFT, Acting.

**Class II.—Organized Marine Corps Reserve:**

- (a) Commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Marine Corps Reserve who are members of an Organized unit, those who are on continuous active duty, and others as may be designated by the Major General Commandant.
- (b) Enlisted reservists who are members of an Organized unit and others as may be designated by the Major General Commandant.

**Class III.—Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve:**

- (a) Marine Corps Reserve officers not assigned to Class I or Class II.
- (b) All trained enlisted reservists not otherwise assigned.
- (c) All untrained enlisted reservists not otherwise assigned, as specified in Article 13-54(4) (e) to (f).
- (d) Men enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve for training as platoon leaders or aviation cadets.

**ARTICLE 13-54(4) (e) TO (f)**

- (e) Attendance at Reserve Officers' or Civilian Military Training camps and have completed a course of instruction therein.
- (d) At least 2 years' training with high school ends.
- (e) Less than 2 years' service in the Organized Marine Corps Reserve, Naval Reserve, Army Reserve, Naval Militia or National Guard.
- (f) No previous military experience, upon authorization of the Major General Commandant.

**CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 409**

5 December, 1940.

**Subject:** Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940.

**Reference:** (a) MCC circ. let. No. 404.

1. Reference (a) outlines certain provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. Paragraph 2 states in effect that the relief and benefits are limited to persons in the service whose income has been materially affected by reason of the service. This applies to all provisions of the Act where debts or obligations are involved, and especially to that contained in paragraph 15 of the reference. Those most likely to be affected would be reservists called to active duty who leave civilian positions paying consider-



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# WEST COAST

If versatility—along with other all-important attributes—is a prime requisite for unity and co-ordination, **BATTALION HEADQUARTERS, SECOND BATTALION, SECOND MARINES**, is capable of doing its share toward maintaining the status quo of the Marine Corps as the most efficient military organization in the world.

Among the Second Battalion's apt young stern and veterans may be found experts in veritably every field of industry: welders, blasters and powder men, carpenters, mechanics, engineers, telephone men, painters, truck drivers, a laboratory technician, health inspectors, armorers, butchers, accountants, a carpet-layer, clerks of varied species, and even an undertaker! Just in case, you know.

Private Anthony Piatek holds the unofficial title of "Battalion Caricaturist," and frequently posts the fruits of his pen on the Headquarters bulletin board. Piatek's sketches have attracted the interest and imagination of all hands, and lining up before the board to view his latest is deemed as important and invigorating as the morning shower.

A vigorous training schedule, encompassing landing operations, the omni-present close order drill, gas chamber runs, and extended order tactics has subjected the Second Battalionites to simulated campaign rigors.

With the manifold units of the local base, the Second Battalion participated in the spectacular review in honor of the Major General Commandant, Thomas Holcomb, during the General's recent five-day inspection tour. Before the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Major General Commandant presented the regimental colors to Colonel Joseph C. Fegan, Commanding Officer of the Second Marines.

As this goes to press preparations are underway for our evacuation from the base, and en masse departure for Camp Elliott. The completion of new barracks, and the installation of additional athletic facilities and amusement concessions at this one-time Pariah of field training camps make our scheduled move to Elliott a heralded event.

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Many changes have taken place in **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 2ND MARINES**, since we last went to press. A detachment of Reserves from the 12th Bn., Mare Island, Navy Yard,

have joined us. We extend to them a hearty welcome and hope they enjoy themselves while on duty with this unit. Most of the newcomers have been assigned to duty with the mortar platoon.

Several changes in officer personnel have taken place the past month. Major John J. Flynn left this organization to assume the duties of Regimental Quartermaster of this Regiment. A hearty welcome is extended to Major Clarence R. Wallace and Captain Jacob B. Goldberg, who recently joined us.

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Although **COMPANY E**, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Marines lost two men, Private Zupan and Private O'Briant, to Corpus Christi, Texas, we gained several Reserves from San Francisco.

We take this opportunity to welcome Second Lieutenant Richard W. Wyzawski to our company. During recent softball contests, the Lieutenant's prowess made victory inevitable.

Several men are busy designing a coat-of-arms for the Second Regiment since there is a contest with a prize offer. Keep trying, Hoppe and Sorensen.

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Here's **COMPANY F**, Second Battalion, 2nd Marines, again with a little "straight dope" right off the press.

There hasn't been too much doing lately except a few discharges, joinings and transfers.

Among our many transfers were Sgt. Dumas, Bernard R., to Hq. Co., 2nd Battalion; Pfc. Caillouette, John V., and Pvt. Terry, Oscar B., to MBNAS, Corpus Christi, Texas; Pfc. Antich, Stanley J., and Pvt. Newby, Dale E., to Base Hq. Co. We miss these fellows a lot but we are looking forward to having some new men to "fill their shoes."

On the 25th of February the 12th Bn. Reserves came down from Mare Island; 13 of them joined this company, and we are glad to have them. They are: 2nd Lt. Vernet, Herbert A., Sgt. Rumsey, Wilbur V., Pfc. Hamlin, Garnett "D.", Pfc. Havercamp, Joseph R., Pvt. Gray, Donald B., Pvt. Jensen, Andrew C., Pvt. King, George F., Pvt. Koehring, Karl H. F., Pvt. Lee, Jack E., Pvt. Martin, Fred J., Pvt. Massoni, Alfonso D., Pvt. Pieper, James S., Pvt. Smith, Ronald C. Since that time 1st Sgt. McMullen, Ernest J., has been on temporary duty with this company, and he has been a great help to our "Top" 1st Sgt. La Bonte.

Pvt. Wells, James R., also joined the office staff from Hq. Co., Second Battalion.

Pvt. Sgt. Norris, William O., was discharged by an SOMGC on the 14th day of March, and Pvt. Bay, Welba R., was awarded a disability discharge on the 12th of March.

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**COMPANY G**, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Marines, has had some changes since we were last in print; the most noticeable was the transfer of Captain J. G. Goldberg, who is now the Battalion Executive Officer.

First Lieutenant K. F. McLeod has taken over the reins and is speedily ramrodding the outfit toward being the best in the Division.

We are expecting to head for the hills of Camp Elliott some time in the near future, so that is something for the new men to look forward to.

The swimming season is just around the corner and the men are all looking forward to many a pleasant hour on the beaches.

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**COMPANY H**, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Marines, is honored by the addition of 36 new members from the Twelfth Battalion, Marine Corps Reserve, who arrived on the 25th of February from their training station at Mare Island, California.

Along with the Twelfth came First Lieutenant Edmund M. Williams, who has very ably taken over the duties of Company Executive Officer.

Another recent addition is that of Second Lieutenant Howard L. Rice, who has come to us direct from Marine Corps Schools at Philadelphia, Pa.

Proud father of our outfit is Private Kuster, who was recently blessed with twins.

A detachment of 14 of this company just returned from the rifle range at La Jolla, after a very successful shooting session during which most of them qualified with high scores.

Nine of our fold have entered radio school and we are sure that they will be a credit to our company while there.

For a new company we feel that we are progressing very rapidly. Because we are new we lack some of the polish of the older organizations but we soon expect to catch up to and even surpass them under the very capable guidance of our extraordinarily fine staff of officers; then we hope that you will

not have to read THE LEATHERNECK to hear of our exploits.

With "landing parties" on our next week's schedule we expect to get somewhat wet, but nevertheless we hope to be dried in time for you to hear from us next month.

Were we the imaginative type, we would find it easy to imagine **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 3RD BATTALION, 2ND MARINES**, as the Grand Central, the way people come and go. We have had many joinings from Mare Island, Great Lakes, Recruit Depot, and numerous other stations. Among those who joined from Great Lakes is Sergeant William M. Rossiter, the chief clerk in the Sgt. Major's office. Welcome to our cosmopolitan little group, Sergeant.

The officers who have joined our organization since our last writing are: Captain Sherrill, 1st Lt. Siemens, 2nd Lt. Lawton, 2nd Lt. Ptak and 2nd Lt. Throneson, who is leaving us already to go to Corpus Christi, Texas. Good Luck, Mr. Throneson, and for the others, we hope they will be with us for a while.

Our training schedule has been rigid during the past month, interspersed with hikes, and various drills and instructions, but we are all standing firm with our motto, "We Can Take It."

Introducing to you a newcomer in the ranks of correspondents, namely **COMPANY I**, Third Battalion, Second Marines. As Company Commander, we give you First Lieutenant Melvin A. Smith and his very able assistants, Second Lieutenants James N. M. Davis, John A. Copeland, and John A. Ptak. Also aiding these officers in their tedious work are: First Sergeant John C. Weathera, Gunnery Sergeant Stephen Skoda, Pl-Sgt. Gilbert L. Morton, and Sergeants Oscar E. Nelson, William H. Davis, Jr., Francis S. Harris, George W. Harris, Jr., and Chief-Cook Joseph H. Pruitt.

Lts. Smith and Davis, and Sergeant G. W. Harris, Jr., Chief-Cook Joseph H. Pruitt, having departed for the Rifle Range at La Jolla, left Lieut. Copeland in charge of the Company.

Incidentally, exams were taken for a promotion and the boys seemed to be weary and worn on the way back to the tents.

**COMPANY K**, Third Battalion, Second Marines, is on the air again. Never let it be said that "K" Company can not sound off, having a good Company we will be in there battling till the last whistle is blown.

"K" Company has moved again. We are located just off the parade ground near the center.

We regret the loss of Second Lieutenant Engelhardt to the Seventh Defense, their gain, our loss. It is rumored we are going to lose our snappy Second Lieutenant

Roose, who may be transferred to Corpus Christi, Texas. Two new officers have joined us recently. First Lieutenant Clifford G. Siemens and Second Lieutenant Crawford B. Lawton. Both are fine officers and we are glad to have them with us. GySgt. Timothy P. O'Donoghue has also joined us, which puts the Company strength to four officers and ninety-four enlisted.

"K" Company has been touched lightly by transfers. We lost Pfc. Wells and Pvt. Wilson, who were transferred to Corpus Christi, Texas. It is a plain case of two Texas boys being sent home. We wish them the best of luck for they are swell fellows.

The month of February has brought many changes into **COMPANY L**, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Marines. Under the able leadership of Captain John W. Clark, Company skipper, 1st Lt. William Vasconcellos, and 2nd Lt. Holly S. Evans, the new Company is rapidly coming into its own.

With conditioning hikes, problems, combat drills, landing parties, lectures, etc., on the schedule, Company "L" is gradually toughening up, and is an organization any Battalion should be proud to have.

Corp. Owen J. Carroll, who hails from down Texas way, is finishing up his 2nd Lt. preparatory course, and within a few short weeks should be on the train, bound for Basic School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. We are sure Owen will make an ideal "shave-tail," and the Company all joins in wishing him the best of luck.

On February 25th, the Battalion received practically the entire Reserve Guard Detachment from Mare Island, California. This company was fortunate in acquiring the services of Corp. Mervyn E. Quirolo, Privates Walter F. Brady, George W. Buell, Glenn A. Demarce, and Sherle L. Demarce, the latter two being brothers. Before the week was up the new men proved themselves good soldiers, which is characteristic, not only of Company "L," but the entire Regiment.

Once again we of **COMPANY M**, Third Battalion, Second Marines, arise from our work long enough to sound off for the benefit of all concerned.

Since moving to our new area, just off the Parade Ground, across from the Flag Pole, we feel much better, and far more secure. It sure is great to be above Sea Level, and not to have our tents blown out from under us by the "backwash" from those huge Consolidated planes. Too, the

tents are much larger and we all live together as one big and happy family.

Speaking of families, we have in our midst, newlyweds, namely, Platoon Sergeant George Heindel, who took the fatal step March 15th, at Yuma, Arizona, while Sergeant Claude Gustafson, who keeps the date more or less a secret, let the cat out of the bag when he changed his beneficiary; not only that, but lately the men have been watching him remove his clothes from the Base to some foreign port. Another, who seems to have entertained the thoughts of married life is Corp. Verne L. Brandt, who is expected to be married when this goes to press. Loads of luck, fellows, and we sincerely dedicate this LEATHERNECK article to a very happy and successful marriage for all.

Getting back to the sublime, one can find our Commanding Officer, 1st Lt. J. A. Anderson, buried beneath weather reports, drill schedules, barometer readings, etc., attempting to find a suitable day and date for the company hike.

Returning from a ten-day furlough at San Francisco, 1st Sgt. Rametta reports a most wonderful time was enjoyed. With him was his wife and two children, who intend to make their home wherever their Daddy may roam. Pfc. Sanders also has come back to our fold after thirty days at home in Winnboro, Louisiana.

It rained so much last week that Pfc. Snyder, the new Police Sergeant of **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, 6TH MARINES**, contemplated rolling up the duck boards each night before taps lest he awake some morning and discover that the gulls in San Diego Harbor were using them for rafts.

Evidence that summer is in the offing is indicated by the daily presence of sunbathers in the noon hour.

There have been rumors to the effect that we are going to return to the Base about the first of April, but that is by no means a certainty. We've been out here so long now that most of the boys are beginning to like roughing it.

We welcome the Parachutists who joined us recently from Lakehurst, N. J. These men are experts in their own line and we sincerely hope that they will be able to adapt themselves to their new environment with little difficulty despite the mud, cold nights, cold showers, etc. It can be done. We did it.

Sunshine at last, something that **COMPANY A**, 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, had almost forgotten about. After having almost two weeks of rain the sun is at last out and the mud is drying fast. It seemed that for a while we might have to rename Camp Elliott "Lake Elliott."

We wish to bid good-bye to First Lieutenant Edward F. Howatt, who was with us for three weeks only, and to wish him good luck on his new tour of duty in Pearl Harbor.

The Company al-



Battery F, Second Battalion, 10th Marines, San Diego, lines up.

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so wishes a speedy recovery to Lt. Edward A. Clark, who is in the Hospital at the time of this writing.

There are no new faces in the company, although we have lost several by transfer to Corpus Christi, Texas. Good luck to Pfc. Collins and McManus and to Pvt. Baker on their new duty.

Soldiering demands a love for mud, and members of COMPANY B, First Battalion, 6th Marines, are really getting so they don't mind it. So much rain, in fact, that it was believed that we could practice landing parties out of San Clemente canyon.

The muddy night Blitz Company had its turn at guard proved disastrous for sentinel of the guard, Private Roper. Walking his post in the prescribed military manner, he suddenly found himself mired deeply. With the typical courage and calmness of a Marine, he strove to release himself, but the harder he tried, the deeper he sank. Recalling his general orders, he immediately sent call after call for the corporal of the guard, but all that answered was the patter of more rain. With visions of himself sinking in over his head, he started calling for help, and a civilian watchman was soon giving hasty rescue with the aid of a couple of well placed planks. Much relieved to find himself once more free of the gripping mud, he now swears that he is going to walk his next post with a set of snow shoes, to see if that won't save him future embarrassment.

Several of the boys have bid farewell to "B" Company. Privates Kilby and Seals going to the land of the Hula, Hawaii, and Privates Shoberg, Senske, and Hoflinger going to the Air Base at Corpus Christi, Texas.

Privates First Class Baker and Ratliff have joined us for a tour of duty, as well as Volunteer Reservists Sergeant Stevens and Corporal Jones. Welcome to the Blitz Company, boys.

An experiment with blackouts was inadvertently held recently in Corporal Gregory's tent, the other night. While reading a very thrilling publication, his stove came across with a smoke screen, which gave everything in his tent a coating of soot, and also gave him a nickname, the blackout kid.

During our sojourn here at Camp Elliott members of COMPANY D, 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, have just about grown web feet, and will soon sprout wings.

We extend greetings to two new officers, Second Lieutenants Marlin C. Martin, Jr., and Robert Y. Stratton, who joined us from the Basic School, and we hope they enjoy their new tour of duty. Corporal C. M. Holloway, Co. Clerk, has left the office for line duty, where he is just as proficient with a machine gun as he was with a typewriter.

**HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, SECOND BATTALION, SIXTH MARINES**, has been upholding the tradition of the "Seagoin' Sixth" the last two months. The weatherman credits this area with some 22 inches of rain since Jan. 1.

Looking over the morning reports, this scribe is not sure whether that has been water or rates, dropping around here. To Technical Sgt.: Staff Sgt. Q. L. Strickland; to Corporal: Pfc. Evans, Ingraham, Hagger, Noble, Gal, Schultz, and Blankenheim, and Privates Jansing and Pizzo. To Pfc.: Hansen, Collins, Caldwell, and Campbell. Among the Medical Platoon R. C. Turner is a new Pharm. Mate 3rd Class, and the following were promoted to Phm. 3c: Koenig, Young, Moody, Guyett and Swan. Corporals Lunday, Devers, and Bridges were promoted to Hale.

The Mortar Platoon, long looking enviously at the attainments of the Communication Platoon in this company, came through last month with 100 per cent qualification with the 81-mm. Mortar. Eleven of the men made expert gunner, and seventeen made First Class Gunner. Sgt. Sweetser, Corporals Strain, and Sillirs, Pfc. Hazel-

wood, and Privates Woolsey, Brown, and Robinson all fired perfect scores.

Radio section chief Sgt. James D. Romero was discharged March 11, and has returned to Biloxi, Mississippi, to accept a civil service position. Corporals L. J. Alford, R. H. Montgomery, and Pfc. Richard Reed all received dependency discharges.

This Battalion has been having a hard time with Communication officers since last we reported. 1st Lt. Carl L. Laster was transferred and was replaced by 2nd Lt. John Petit, who was transferred a short time later. Arriving recently was 1st Lt. Arthur B. Barrows to take over the task.

Once again COMPANY E, 2nd Battalion, 6th Marines, brings before its readers true facts which only through cooperation of officers and men could be accomplished.

After months of hard strenuous training, myself as well as the rest of the fellows will agree, that without our officers' knowledge, and the cooperation of the men in this Company, these tasks would never have been accomplished.

Recently Second Lieutenant Albert R. Tebo, Jr., and Gunnery Sergeant Julius N. Hansen, Jr., joined our organization. Also among the joinings were Sergeant James H. Kerns of Los Angeles, Calif., and Sergeant William C. Hulburd of San Diego, Calif., both members of Class III (b) Marine Corps Reserve, who were ordered to active duty recently. We welcome them, and we know that all cooperation will be shown them by every member of the company.

Second Lieutenant William W. Young, Jr., who has been with us for quite a while, has been transferred to the Battalion Staff. Although we hated to lose him, we know it is an advancement for him, and we wish him success in all his new undertakings.

After our training period is over at Camp Elliott and we move to a different location, many of us plan to ask for a furlough, and if possible, to visit our folks back home.

Stand by, readers, while your COMPANY F, 2nd Battalion, 6th Marines, reporter goes to press. Corporal Joseph A. Nastasi, Jr., a hard-hitting lad from New Orleans, is taking over the property storeroom.

We lost Second Lieutenant Albert R. Tebo, Jr., this month, who was transferred. At the same time we joined First Lieutenant Daniel P. Closser, USMCRCR. We also transferred Pfc. Alex Haluchak, Pvt. Frank J. Brown, Pvt. Kenneth H. Gorles, Pfc. Reginald V. Davis and Gustave L. Dolese, Pvt. USMC.

Our Gunnery Sergeant, Frank M. Young, along with the rest of the company snap to attention every time they hear the song that is taking the camp by storm. It's called "San Antonio Rose." By the way, "Gunny" is still threatening to stop his allotment if he doesn't receive more fan mail.

After two months of living in our air-conditioned homes here at Camp Elliott, San Diego, California, COMPANY G, Second Battalion, Sixth Marines, are now looking forward to the time when we will move into the newly erected barracks, where all the conveniences of home can be found.

Congratulations are in order for "J" "W" Richardson upon his promotion to corporal. We also wish to welcome the following men who have joined us the past

THE LEATHERNECK

mouth: Sergeants W. P. Dodd, H. J. Neilson, Jr., Corporal T. J. Tighe, and Pfc's. J. H. Clegg, Z. B. Lipscomb, and W. L. Martin. Our transfers were Privates T. W. Miller, Jr., C. M. Williams, Pfc. E. M. Fondy, Asst. Cooks G. C. Hadfield, M. C. Kessler, Pfc. R. F. Fleming, and Pvts. A. E. Greer, B. J. Kunz, and A. P. Le Blanc. We wish you success in your new organizations, men.

We are proud to boast that all but two men in this company qualified on the bayonet course. Of the thirty-five men that fired the B.A.R. course we have nine experts, six sharp-shooters, seventeen marks men and only seven unqualified.

It appears as though **COMPANY H**, Second Battalion, Sixth Marines, will settle down again this month to more field training. We have been enjoying, on the west coast, a wonderful California sunshine. It has been showing itself in liquid form, however, and would be more favorable for landing parties than for field training.

We have had but one promotion during the month. Private First Class Robert L. Roland, a lad from Alabama, was it. He is now a Corporal, and is very proud of his newly acquired rank. Congratulations to you, my boy, and here's hoping that all of your children speak with the same southern drawl. We would also like to congratulate Corporal Stanley H. McConnell for his noble deed for shipping over. This carrot top hails from Illinois, and is looking forward to spending a few weeks with his parents and numerous friends that he must have.

We lost a good friend and pal in Corporal Paul "Posp" Brawner. He was just recently transferred to Headquarters Company, this Battalion.

The company had a little party the other day, about three miles from Camp. The grounds were somewhat slushy (due no doubt to this liquid sunshine), but everyone had a fine time. The First platoon enjoyed the afternoon most of all. They were victorious in their softball games with the second and third platoons, so I guess we can call them champs.

Here we go again with soundings from **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 3RD BATTALION, 6TH MARINES**.

Big doings with the Communication Platoon. Lieutenant Prickett decided to have his appendix removed. He's up and around again, we hear, and will soon be back with his dit-happy communicators. Four of the said lot have been transferred to the Signal Detachment to learn how to go crazy in twelve weeks. Sgt. Moll, who joined the wire section from Signal Detachment, had a rather trying experience the other day. While on a wire problem on the mesa, he was left behind when the trucks returned to base. No one missed him. When he came tripping in about four o'clock with an aggrieved look on his face, it was a toss-up as to who was the more chagrined—Moll or the platoon chief.

A few of the communicators are worrying themselves grey-haired over the design of a new type radio cart. It's going to be a new departure in the line of "blitz-buggies" and when completed will be the envy of the regiment. If the stony-hearted editors concur, pictures will be forthcoming at a later date.

And as for the intelligentsia . . . Corp. Stevens ran into a bit of hard luck one morning. The battalion was scheduled for an overnight problem, reveille at 0430. Steve went home, the problem was called off, Steve

arrived at 0415, no one up. So, he went to work on his maps and things and completely forgot roll call. When summoned by the first sergeant to explain the whys and wherefores, he was completely crushed.

We have quite a roll call of short timers now. Goldstein will leave the 22nd of April, Kirkpatrick the 28th, Kelly is going the 18th of this month and Griffey the 19th of June. What, no shipping over music! Albertazzi, the First Class Pharmacist Mate, signed his life away again three days ago. It must be wonderful to have two hundred dollars in one lump. Or is it?

**COMPANY I**, Third Battalion, Sixth Marines, is still located at the Marine Base in Barracks Number 29. There has been talk of going back to Camp Elliott as soon as the water lines and barracks are completed. The men in Company "I" don't seem to mind if we do go back, because they say they need the exercise in the "boon docks" anyway and to loosen your collar and get out of greens will be a pleasure.

Platoon Sergeant Leonard Galigher joined this company March 10 and took over where Platoon Sergeant Claude G. Rollen left off. Sergeant Rollen has been transferred to "Headquarters and Service Company," where he is acting as First Sergeant. We wish him plenty of luck. There have been other transfers also. Privates Jack A. Nichols and Leo H. Niekro were transferred to "Fourth Medical Company," Second Medical Battalion, 2nd Mar. Div.

The training schedule has been rather uncertain this month, due to rain and unsettled weather. Unsettled weather doesn't seem to matter much, though, as far as training is concerned, because school is held each day when it is impossible to go out. All men that have as much as three months in the service are taking examinations for private first class and so far the average looks very good.

We had four men in the Naval Hospital this month. Corporal Lloyd A. Pazik is having his tonsils removed; Private Gerald L. Lewis has a bad foot; Private Wilbur R. Page is recovering from the measles, and Private Walter M. Sokol has just returned from the hospital after having an appendicitis operation. He seems to be glad to be back with the company.

Our Company Commander, First Lieutenant Willis T. Geisman, USMCR, has received orders for duty in Shanghai, China. We are sorry to see him go, and we all wish him a pleasant tour of duty at his new station.

Nature come to life, so does **COMPANY K**, 3rd Battalion, 6th Marines, with glorious events and events galore.

With the rising of the mercury, the personnel of Co. "K" shoots up. Sgt. Haney joined the Company from the 2nd Defense Battalion. Corporals Price and Moody became a part of our realm, coming to us from Headquarters and Service Company, Recruit Depot. Five Reservists became one of us, coming from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

Incidentally, Corp. Price will be leaving us soon. He was one of the fortunate ones to pass the Flying Cadets Examination.

Now for the sorrow, the sad side of life. Corp. Julian E. Meek left us Feb. 27. He was paid off and has enlisted for life on the USS "Outside." His future place of abode will be Tacoma, Washington. We will always remember him as one to lend a helping hand, physically, mentally, and morally.

## RE-COLORS. LEATHER OF HARD-WORKED SHOES



22  
**50 SHINES IN  
A 25¢ BOTTLE**

**OBTAIENABLE  
IN ARMY BROWN  
AND CORDOVAN**

**DYANSHINE**  
*Liquid*  
**SHOE POLISH**



1st Lt. Gormley, Mess Officer, gives Kay Kyser and Ginny Simms their final exams in Cooks' and Bakers' School on a recent visit to MCB, San Diego.

wherever and whenever it was needed. He was an understanding leader.

Along with Meek we lost our one and only Field Music, Parlet. He was transferred from our Company to the 6th Defense Battalion.

This still finds COMPANY L, 3rd Battalion, Sixth Marines, at the Marine Corps Base in San Diego, California.

At last the Regiment has fulfilled the orders to have a regimental problem near Camp Elliott, but has been put off on account of the California rains.

We are sorry to say we are losing 2nd Lt. Robert P. Felker; he is leaving our Co. and is to be Company Commander of Company I, 3rd Battalion, Sixth Marines.

We have now Humphrey R. Steele for our First Sergeant.

We have one promotion this month from Pfc. to Corp. It was Dwight E. Couch, and to be sure he also passed out the cigars to the company.

Last month your COMPANY M, 3rd Battalion, 6th Marines, scribe promised lots of news, but he has now admitted failure. The many transfers, joinings, ratings, and such things failed to materialize, and there is still nothing to write about. The climax of the month was the joining of our two new company officers, Lt. John E. Decher, Jr., and Lt. Louis N. King, both from Basic School at Philadelphia. Lt. James J. Anderson returned from the hospital today after an absence of six weeks, and we are as glad to have him back as he is to be back.

We are still anticipating big things when we change our letter heading to "Weapons Company," but until that time you will just have to bear with this poor reporter and sympathize about the lack of events. We are hoping that next month's column will take two pages to enumerate just the promotions.

And the caissons still go rolling along—miniature caissons to be sure, since the Marines of HEADQUARTERS AND

SERVICE COMPANY, EIGHTH MARINES, hit these Southern California improved and unimproved highways with their demitasse cannon the .37 and the carts of the Communications outfit. But they keep rolling—under the eye of Marine Gunner Jim Crowe and at a clip which averages almost six miles an hour for a day's march.

Hike! Any man in the company will lay you six, two and even that we can leave any other outfit on the Base flaked out and gasping for breath. Drill? Dale "Jeeber" Martin, not so bad as a DI himself, declares we're pretty hot. Stand inspections? Never a bubble. Maneuver? Well, we haven't lost anyone yet.

Taking part in and some credit for all this are these new men, listed here in the order of their joining the company: First Sergeant Garvin L. Mitchell, Field Music Sergeant Earl F. Senear, Privates First Class William W. Adams, Milford E. Dean and John N. Leech; Private First Class Robert M. McKay; Corporals Lester L. Troske and Private Clarence M. Hanna; Chief Pharmacist's Mate Daniel F. Blum; Corporal Robert M. Gilbertson; Privates J. C. Ellison and Omer D. Kimbro; Pharmacist's Mate First Class Harold S. Edick; finally, Platoon Sergeant Joseph Ditton. Considering the joining of Major Arthur W. Ellis, and including the transfer of several men, the strength of the company now rests at 10 officers and 113 enlisted.

Promotions—well, there isn't much to say along that line. For one reason or another new rates failed to appear, or at least set new low for the year. However, two Communicators, George F. King and William J. Kniseley, are now very, very proud of the single chevron indicating their rank of Sport Model Private.

During the month HEADQUARTER COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, 8TH MARINES, lost 1st Lieutenant Greene to "A" Co., Pfc. Bright, Crawford, Fellows, Gann, Smith "H" "J", Smith J. L., and Wycoff to H&S Co., 2nd Marines. Pfc. Cochran and Pvt. Teal went to H&S, 8th Marines.

and Corp (QM) Diehl was assigned to Hq. Co., 2nd Bn., 8th Marines. Pfc. Meeker went to the Second Signal Company for a while, but he couldn't resist us, and he is back now.

During the month FMSgt. Hagenback and Sgt. A. K. Fine, both Class III(b) Reserves, joined up. Pvt. W. J. Porter, USMCR, joined from Co. "B," FM Baranich joined from HQ Co., MCB, and Pfc. Riggs came with Meeker from 2nd Signal Company.

Promotions during the month were Higgins and Hurtley to Corp. (QM), Kidd to Corp. (CP), Gillingham to Pfc. (CP). Pts. Babb and Gregoire were assigned to (CP).

Promotions among the Navy assigned to this Company were Thompson to PhM2cl. Lahmon, Christiansen and Herbenar to PhM3cl.

During the month many field exercises were held by the Battalion and a high degree of efficiency was noted in all hands.

In the last examination for promotion to the rank of Sergeant this company stood well up among the leaders, spoiling the usual gag about Headquarters men not being able to soldier. We took the first two places in the exam and also the 6th and 7th out of a heavy field. If we had had a few more men taking the exam we also would have taken a few more places among the leaders, and the funny part of it is, that the two taking the first two places were Reserves who had been ordered back to active duty after a year or so of civil life—sort of looks as though the "Old Marine Corps of pre-1939" had something on the ball at that!

Since making the last report, COMPANY A, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, has made some changes. First Lieutenant Alfred T. Greene is now our Company Commander. Just recently we joined another officer, Second Lieutenant Wendell W. Andrews from Philadelphia, Pa.

Sgt. Willingham just got back from the Naval Hospital. First Sergeant Leonard C. Payton took an emergency furlough to South Dakota for two weeks. It seems funny not to have a "top" around to keep things running.

The other day Company "A" contributed three men to the Second Scout Co. Three more have gone to Corpus Christi, Texas, and one man to Sea School. Our outfit is a bit short handed at present.

Several new faces have appeared in COMPANY B, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, and several familiar faces have gone since our last writing. Among the new arrivals are: 2nd Lt. F. X. Beamer, Sgt. James E. Hill, Sgt. Daniel T. Blankenship, Corp. Leonard W. Smith, Corp. Alton S. Clark, and Pfc. Leonard A. Fields. We sincerely welcome these new men, and hope their stay with us will be a pleasant one.

Corporals D. W. Strickland and R. L. Brannon were recently discharged. Congratulations, boys.

Among the recent transfers are: Sgt. J. L. Pittman to the 2nd Scouts; Corp. D. E. Wakefield to 1-HQ 8; Pvt. D. H. Selfridge to MB, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; and Pvt. J. A. Sletner to the Sea School.

Most of our company spent March 19-20 at the Rifle Range firing for qualification with the B. A. R.

Pvt. A. J. Skotnicki was taken to the Naval Hospital, March 16, to undergo an operation for appendicitis. We're pulling for you, "Skotty."

**COMPANY C**, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, welcomed a new officer to its roster last month, 2nd Lieutenant Raymond V. LeBaree, who hails from New Orleans.

Congratulations go to Platoon Sergeant William H. Ruth for his promotion to "top kick." We are sorry to lose him but he has been transferred to "**B**" Company, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines. Anyway, we wish him luck.

A lively landing party furnished a lot of excitement recently when officers and enlisted men alike took an unwilling salt water bath. On this occasion we disembarked from the destroyer USS "Stringham" and raced for the nearby shore.

Leaping over the gunwales we hit waist high in water. Several men carrying B.A.R.'s went all the way under, having a tough job keeping on their feet, when a breaker hit from behind.

The landing was a success despite soaked smokes and rifles, sand in watches, lost dignity and general swearing, after which the Navy was discussed in uncomplimentary terms.

The "Stringham" was like a sea-going clothes rack as shirts, trousers, socks and skivies waved in the breeze when tied to the ship's railing.

All was forgiven later, when stomachs were full of hot soup, ham sandwiches and "Joe."

A few transfers to Pearl Harbor and a stiff hike, demonstrating the effectiveness of the newly organized platoon winds up the news for this month.

The announcement, March 8th, of the death of one of our men, Pfc. Szalkowski, came as a sudden blow to those of us in **COMPANY D**, First Battalion, Eighth Marines, who knew him; and we all pause for a moment to pay tribute to "Ski," a Marine and a swell guy.

We take this opportunity to publicly welcome our two new officers, Lieutenants Jones and Coutts, and we sincerely hope their sojourn with us will be somewhat longer than that of most of our former officers.

Most of the no-stripe admirals in our company have been secretly viewing the rapidly increasing number of "Boots" in Recruit Depot with something akin to satisfaction; for although our ranks have only recently been thinned to the point where we can get our hands on a machine gun or a B.A.R. more than once a week except by accident, still most of us are not averse to having quite a few additional hands on the drag handles, especially if we are to make many more hikes like the Marathon our Battalion staged, March 18th. After two full weeks of easy indoor life enforced by Sunny California's rainy season, we were still able to cover approximately 17.5 miles in something like four hours and seventeen minutes, actual marching time—which, we think, was fast enough.

**HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, SECOND BATTALION, EIGHTH MARINES**, reporting. This month finds Hq. Co. setting a steady pace in activities. First, the Mortar Platoon held a three day maneuver from aboard the USS "Manley." During this maneuver the men were lucky enough to make a landing on the Island of Santa Catalina. This was enjoyed very much. Twice a week the Company is on an exercise so by the time that the two weeks maneuver is held Hq. Co. should be in great shape.

## DOG HOUSE DITTIES by Uncle Walter



Sam's in dutch—he filled his briar  
With stuff that smelled like rags on fire.  
Sergeant Jones began to swear—  
And Sammy's pipe soon got the air.

Sam was feeling mighty blue  
Till a pal gave him a clue:  
"Get that mild Sir Walter brand.  
Boy, oh boy, does it smell grand!"

Ever since he tried this blend,  
Sam has been the Sergeant's friend.  
Got a pipe that smells like sin?  
Get the black and orange tin!

### A SURE WAY TO KEEP OUT OF THE DOG HOUSE!



Clean your pipe regularly, and smoke a mild and fragrant blend like Sir Walter. The choicest burley in the blue-grass is selected for this grand-smelling blend. No wonder it rates so high with Service men!

**KEEP OUT OF THE  
DOG HOUSE  
WITH SIR WALTER**



**Tune in... UNCLE WALTER'S DOG HOUSE**  
EVERY WEEK ★ NBC ★ PRIZES FOR YOUR "DOG HOUSE" EXPERIENCE



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One trial of King Edward will convince you that here's the cigar for you. Everything about King Edward is right . . . size, shape, quality and price.

Get acquainted with King Edward . . . America's most popular cigar!



**KING EDWARD**  
**CIGARS** 2 for 5¢ Everywhere

First Lieutenant G. L. Clark, Jr., was detached March 21, 1941, to the 4th Marines in China, and since his departure the Company has been under the able command of Captain Max Clark.

Discharged were Sergeant Morris Schneider, Corporals Joseph R. Hykel, Peter H. Strauss, Jr., Private First Class Reno R. Luxardo, Privates Philip N. Cleator (Ex stooge) and Alfio T. Cagnola. Good luck, men, and may the draft get you.

Transferred this month were Field Music Sergeant Earl F. Scnear to H&S Co., 8th Marines, Private First Class Donald D. Stiles to Corpus Christi, Texas, and Private Willard Montgomery to MB, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Congratulations to Roy K. Goings and Walter H. Pipes, who were promoted to Private First Class (CP).

This finds COMPANY E, 2nd Battalion, 8th Marines, carrying on as usual after the transfer of First Sergeant Morgan to the USS "Phoenix," and Platoon Sergeant Kolwycz to the Second Scout Company.

This company, supported by others of this Battalion, had a three day maneuver aboard the USS "Manley" recently, and many of the company had a chance to get seagoing experience for the first time. In spite of the fact that some enjoyed the trip around San Clemente Island very much, there were others who, because of sea sickness, saw little of the beautiful scenery.

We might also mention that the entire company is looking forward with great anticipation to making a Regimental hike that, according to scuttlebutt, will last for nearly two weeks and will cover over 160 miles. Of course, the thought of carrying heavy packs on such a maneuver also brightens the prospect of a happy future.

This is COMPANY F, Second Battalion, Eighth Marines, breaking into the "black ink" again. Transfers have been coming fast this month; one we all hated to see was that which took our Commanding Officer, Captain Bennett G. Powers, away. He is now with the Second Scout Company, Second Marine Division, Marine Corps Base. Good luck, Captain Powers. Lt. William F. Spang, our football playing Lieutenant, is now commanding our company.

Among the other transfers were: Pfc. Kruse, Kenneth W., Pfc. Watson, Gerald K., and Private Elmer C. Wickstrom to Corpus Christi, Texas. Francis J. Pedrotti to Sea School, MCB, San Diego, Calif. Corporal Peter J. Trupiano to 2nd Service Co., 2nd Marine Division, San Diego, Calif.

This month has found COMPANY G, 2nd Battalion, 8th Marines, not so busy. The most important doings are the squad problems which are held weekly. Much knowledge and experience has been gained by these problems.

Joinings this month were Sgt. James L. Jones; Corporals William H. Dunn, and Ernest L. Martin; Privates Frank Reynolds, Paul M. Langley, and Richard R. Jones. We now have four Joneses in our company.

Last week eleven of our men fired the Browning Automatic Rifle for record. Five of these men fired expert, and all of the others qualified. This week finds eleven more men firing the same weapon for record. We're hoping they can better last week's accomplishment.

Here we are again, COMPANY H, Second Battalion, Eighth Marines. Nothing unusual happened last month. We had our routine drills: close-order drill, boat landing operations, bayonet practice, and Company hikes.

The different platoons of the Company have been competing in soft-ball games and they are really progressing very nicely.

During the latter part of the month Second Lieutenant Robert J. Oddy joined the Company from the Basic School, Philadelphia, Pa., and First Lieutenant Mortimer A. Marks was detached to the U. S. Naval Station, Guam, M. I. The Company joins in wishing them a pleasant tour of duty at their new stations.

This month finds HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 3RD BATTALION, 8TH MARINES, getting so many hikes that the men are beginning to wonder if it wouldn't be just as well to roll heavier and move into the field permanently.

As this is written our Gunnery Sergeant "Slug" Marvin is seeing that his "Next Heavyweight Champion of the World," "Sonny Walker," is getting his proper rest for his go with Eddie Simms tonight (March 21) at the Coliseum here in San Diego. Here's hoping that "Sonny" wins. If so his next bout will be with Lou Nova if things can be arranged.

There have been only two promotions since last issue. Corp. Emery L. Arthur to Sgt. (CP), and Pfc. "J" "V" Kuykendall to Corporal.

Our Sergeant Major, Cain, has been playing hand-ball every day at noon. "Scuttlebutt" that he is getting in condition for oncoming long hikes.

Again COMPANY I, 3rd Battalion, 8th Marines, reports from the Marine Base in San Diego, where the balmy breezes blow. Our training program has been progressing along smoothly with its quota of conditioning hikes, lectures, and landing parties. This month the company went aboard the USS "Stringham" for several minor landing operations. We are now in the process of conducting several conditioning hikes a week in preparation for the two week problem next month.

Among the joinings during the past month was Captain Glenn R. Clark coming from the 7th Defense Battalion. Captain Clark has taken hold and is preparing to take over command of the company in the near future. Gy. Sgt. William M. Hutchins joined from the MD, USS "Indianapolis," and is giving the Company the benefit of seventeen years in the Marine Corps. Corp. August Sacker, Jr., came from the Sea School Detachment, MBNY, Portsmouth, Va. Two more pugilists came into Company "I" since our last report, namely: Privates William Jordan from the Recruit Depot, and James G. Papailias from Mare Island. May they live up to the name, "Fighting Eighth." Sgt. Albert E. Bennett again raised his right hand and said "I do" and remains with Company "I" beginning another four years with the Marine Corps. Sgt. Bennett previously has seen service with the U. S. Navy, U. S. Naval Reserve, and the U. S. Coast Guard.

Speaking of the "Fighting Eighth," Company "I" is still on top around San Diego with "Sonny" Walker and Don Bruillard making an excellent showing in the name of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Among our transfers during the past



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Opens like a Bottle  
and in the famous  
Brown Bottle that  
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*"For almost a century the supreme quality of Schlitz draught beer has made it the choice of those who love real draught beer."*

## THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

month were Pfc. Jack Williams, and Privates Howard C. Hoppus and John A. Bernard to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Pvt. Grady C. Christopher transferred to Lakehurst, New Jersey. Among the transfers at the San Diego Base were Sgt. Robert L. Sargent, Privates George M. Bradley, Jr., Ernest A. Biagini, and Ernest P. Cole, Jr.

This is COMPANY K, Third Battalion, Eighth Marines, back again to say hello and to let you know that we are still in existence and doing fine in spite of the rain.

Aside from command post problems, combat exercises, grenade practice, hikes and "146" in general we now have an addenda to our training schedule that calls for one afternoon a week of boxing instructions by the famous "Slug" Marvin. So far Slug has only had us over to the boxing ring one afternoon, where he showed us the left jab and the parry. We then all chose partners and went a two minute round apiece.

We now have a Battalion NCO School in the 3rd Batt. The scope of the school includes the organization, weapons and tactical employment of the infantry battalion, with particular emphasis on the employment of the small elements (squad, platoon and Company). The Navy Landing Force Manual will be our reference book until we receive Basic Courses. There is a blanket enrollment in now for Basic Courses for all men attending the NCO School. Classes will be conducted from these lessons.

Company "K" has also had some very nice training in landing operations. The 3rd Batt. has at its disposal on various dates the USS "McKean," a destroyer from which we have made some smooth water landings, but we still have surf and rubber boat landings to make—so we won't brag until these are made.

Captain Robert K. Crist has been transferred from K Company, 8th, to K Company, 2nd Marines. We were sorry to see him leave and we know that K Company, 2nd, is getting a darn good Company Commander.

Lt. Scully has been transferred to Base Troops, but he manages to drop around to our Company at least three times a week to say hello.

1st Lt. Dixon Goen is our new Company Commander. 1st Lt. Randolph Lockwood has

relieved Lt. Scully and 2nd Lt. David Marshall has joined our command from the Basic School. Need I say that since they have taken over the reins that the company has progressed wonderfully in everything?

**COMPANY L**, Third Battalion, Eighth Marines, reporting in from the San Diego Base.

Rumors of a 162 mile hike seem to be rapidly approaching a reality. The present plan under consideration indicates we shall leave about the 15th of April and be gone about 13 days. In preparation for this we are having at least two hikes per week of about 15 to 20 miles per.

Our "Top," 1st Sgt. William G. Spragg departed on a 15 day furlough. Maybe you think we didn't miss him. As the saying goes, you never appreciate anything till it is gone. Clerk Pfc. E. E. Knapp took over in good shape but we all breathed a sigh of relief when "Top" walked in the office.

More changes in officers and personnel. Our 1st Lieutenant Cornelius Smith, USMCR, off to the land of the "Hula." Mighty tough saying "Aloha" to Lt. Smith. Just married, too. Second Lieutenant David Ahee joined our ranks, brand spankin' new from Basic Training. Fortune seems to be playing favorites for again it seems we drew a nugget. Our affable "Skipper," Captain James F. Whitney, USMCR, is still with us and also 2nd Lieutenant Hudson E. Bridge. 2nd Lt. Bridge joined our Company a couple of months ago. Well, they just had better not even consider him for further transfer unless they transfer the entire Company.

We at the Base are indeed honored to be playing host to the Major General Commandant. Friday, March 21st, there was a review for him. Yes, sir, our boys looked very smart. The following week we are to stage field exercises. I guess you all know with what pride we put on a show when we have confidence in the ability of our officers and men.

**COMPANY M**, 3rd Battalion, 8th Marines, has seen better days. Those who haven't the measles, dandruff or "severe headache" have got sore feet, ingrown toenails or else just plain cussedness. The

sick bay has as many customers as a kiss-in shop at an Elks' Convention, or a candy counter at a 6th Marines Post Exchange. This company has made so many hikes lately that half the command sleep with packs and leggins on.

Our Master Gunny took the long step last week. May his union be blessed with a dozen children. Yes, Segal, and may they all be Master Gunnys in their time.

**HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE BATTERY, 10TH MARINES**: Finally we have our unit intact, with the arrival of our rear-echelon from "Ye Olde" Base. The Quartermaster Dept., the Motor Transport Section, and the Ordnance Detail are all with us now at good old Camp Elliott.

During the past month promotions and the granting of specialist ratings were in order. Pfc. "M" "J" Thomasson to Corporal, Pvt. Howard E. K. Marohn to Corporal, and Pvts. James D. Charlton, D. D. Blanchard and Arthur J. Bilava to Pfc. Also Pvts. Wesley L. Wilson, Russel E. Smith, R. W. Mayberry, G. G. Majirus, C. J. Stadler, and W. V. Gaston to 5th class specialist. Pvt. N. F. Sager to 4th class specialist.

You find **HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE BATTERY, 1ST BATTALION, TENTH MARINES**, greeting our new Commanding Officer, 1st Lieut. George E. Ridgeley, who has just joined us from Battery "B," and saying farewell to Captain Harry A. Taffert, Jr., and 2nd Lieut. Frank J. Wenban, Jr., who are now with Battery "B."

Sergeant Shannon Burke just came back from the United States Naval Hospital.

We were all sorry to see Private Harold Harvey and Charles F. Miller transferred to the Signal Company.

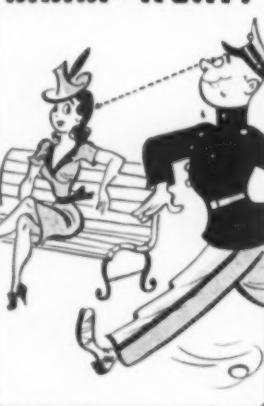
Staff Sergeant Dean F. Witkoski was transferred to Base Troops.

Promotions were few and far between this month, but we extend our congratulations to Charles F. Harmon, who was promoted to Corporal recently.

The Battery extends their welcome to Private First Class Walter Aufderheide, Private First Class Jess O. Cope and Private William H. Diage.

## SHINOLA Presents LEATHERNECKS AND LOVELIES

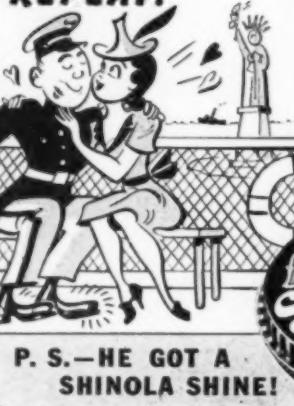
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THE LEATHERNECK

Annual service practice for **BATTERY B**, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines, is on hand and the boys are eager to try their skill after many weeks of standing gun drill, detail school, etc.

The newly organized machine gun section has been undergoing three weeks of intensive training and are preparing to fire the latter part of this week.

It is nice to see Pfc. Cosner wearing Corporal's stripes.

PlSgt. Calvin C. Watters has again signed on the dotted line for another four years and as a result is now spending a well earned furlough.

As this article goes to press we find that we are to receive a new skipper next week. Namely, Captain Harry A. Trafert, Jr., USMCR. I wish on behalf of all the men to extend a hearty welcome to the Captain and may his tour with this Battery be a pleasant one. And to 1st Lt. Howard V. Hiett, USMC, who has so ably commanded this Battery, "Good luck to you in your new duties."

After an all too short month here's **BATTERY A**, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines, reporting again. We are getting accustomed to joinings and transfers and discharges and changes, but this month it was with real regret that we said good-bye to Lt. Strickler and Lt. Sanders, who are off to school in the east. But it says "temporary duty" on the rolls so we hope that both will be back with the battery in the very near future.

In the same breath, however, we had the pleasure of welcoming to "A" Battery ranks Lieutenants Winsor V. Crockett, Jr., and John W. Hughes.

The battery has had a chance this month to welcome several new members. Chief Cook Ray Simon, Pfc. Ray Emmelman and Pvt. Carman, our radio expert, are part of the gang now. We were all glad to welcome Pvt. Ed Waples back from the hospital and we know that Pts. Carlisle, Fitch and Griffin, who have just come in, will never regret their last transfer.

A few of the boys are trying to catch up on things they missed before enlisting and are in the hospital with the measles, etc. However, we know that Corporal Castleman and Privates Gannaway, Elder, Smith and Carlisle will be back with us soon. Don't worry, boys, we know you hated to leave but the battery will still be here waiting for your return.

Top Krieger has been hard at work this past month on designing and drawing a coat of arms for the Tenth. We hope that by the next edition it will be ready for all to see.

There is a bit of irony floating around between batteries, however, when it comes to firing I guess **BATTERY C**, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines, is again Front and Center.

Captain MacFarlane, 2nd Lts. Wiggins, Ligon, and Houston, with the able assistance of Marine Gunner Moberly and full cooperation of all non-coms, seem to be very successful in keeping the spirit high, therefore resulting in a mighty bit of competition to the other batteries.

First Lieutenant George P. Chapman passed out cigars to **HEADQUARTERS & SERVICE BATTERY, 2ND BATTALION, 10TH MARINES**, due to his promotion to

First Lieutenant. First Lieutenant Clay W. Smith has been conducting a Regimenal .50 Calibre Machine Gun School. Lieutenant Harvey A. Feehan rejoined our organization after a short sojourn in "F" Battery. Lt. George H. Ford is attending Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla.

We have a new First Sergeant, A. B. Hudson, who joined us from the USS "Maryland," Long Beach, Calif. He replaces our former "Top," J. P. O'Brien. We joined Corp. Lowell M. Ulrey from 2d "F" Btry. Corp. Ulrey has been conducting Training Regulations School.

We joined fourteen Privates from the Second Signal Company, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif. Communications Sergeant Leslie L. Foster now has a strong force of communication personnel.

All for this time, and now that the sun has begun to shine again, we are beginning to believe that this is Camp Elliott, California, instead of Lake Elliott, California, in the middle of Kearney Mesa.

Events with **BATTERY D**, 2nd Battalion, 10th Marines, have just about settled down to a normal rate now, and earnest training is occupying our time. A goodly amount of work in the field together with many hours of school is putting this battery in good condition.

The skipper, Captain James Roosevelt, has been in the hospital for a minor operation and we look forward to his speedy return. We lost the services of Gunnery Sergeant Carl E. Johnsen and we now have the able work of Platoon Sergeant Albert H. Wunderly with us. We also welcome 2nd Lieutenant Max B. Clinkenbeard, joined from Basic School, and we are really glad to have him with us.

There has been a lot of fast talk lately about the movement into the newly completed barracks here at Camp Elliott. The tents are okay, but these barracks really look good to this home-loving bunch and we don't need much coaxing to take them over.

Every now and then among men, there are certain individuals or groups of men that stand out, excel, so to speak. Well such seems to be the case with **BATTERY E**, 2nd Bn., 10th Marines. Our boys stand out, they have put forth such effort and have shown so much interest in their efforts, that I think it only fitting to make mention of it through these channels. "Easy" Btry. not only excels in practically every phase of artillery, and soldiering in general, but they are also gentlemen at the chow table—which, in itself, is an asset well worth paying tribute to. It all reverbs back, I believe, to the fact that our Btry. Officers have taken a real interest in the men and a keen spirit of competition is continually in existence. Why only the early part of this week while on a problem supporting the 6th Marines, they went to work with such diligence that some of the general officers walked right past their pieces without realizing they were there. The payoff came when the runner got lost trying to find the gun positions. That is camouflage at its best.

Platoon Sergeant Archie R. Corley upon return from furlough, was recommended for Gunnery Sergeant. After only just joining us in February, Pl. Sgt. Wunderly was transferred to "D" Btry. Three more of our Sgts. have been recommended for Pl. Sgts., namely Rankin, Carmichael and

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Marine window in a Bremerton, Washington, shop.

Sabuda, Gy. Sgt. Clinton E. Bump joined us and we have news that we are getting a new First Sergeant. All five Corporals who took the Bn. Sgt's Exam. last month passed the exam among the first twelve, Corp. Hicklin taking the No. 1 position. Our very good friend and most efficient property and ordnance Sergeant, Maurice V. Reynolds, was transferred today to MB, Quantico, Va., for temp. d. at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. We all join in wishing him the very best of luck.

From BATTERY F, 2nd Battalion, 10th Marines, we hear that spring is certainly here and summer well on its way.

Our Btry. Commander, 1st Lt. J. L. Stewart, left us for the Field Artillery School in Fort Sill, Okla. Taking over during his absence is our Btry. Exec., 1st Lt. R. C. Hiatt. We hope Mister Stewart will find his school as interesting as we all find the schooling we have.

This month we have lost several good men, and are very sorry to see them go. Namely, Corp. B. Caganich, and Privates Kosmickie and Von Grempt. To the 2d Sig. Co., MCB, San Diego, Calif. We wish them a pleasant cruise in their new company. Second Lieutenant H. A. Feehan has been detached from "F" to "H&S" Btry. Also lost our Asst. Police Sgt., Pvt. Weber, to the BAD, 2d Marine Aircraft Group. This winds up the losses of our Btry. this month and to compensate for these losses we have a new MGySgt., Sterling P. Roberts, transferred from "E" Btry., 2d Bn., 10th. Also we are glad to report the presence of Second Lt. J. O. Appleyard, from the Marine Corps Basic School, Phila., Pa. Last but not least, we have a newcomer, Pfc. Lear, USMCR.

A bit of bad news enters the records as Pfc. Wolak's Mother is very ill in Chicago. All hands turned to and gave money so that he might have enough to make the trip. We sincerely hope she recovers quickly.

Our Btry. has been putting out these last two weeks, with the fullest schedule yet. Perfecting a system of numbers in putting our gun into firing position in 55 seconds, and drilling by the stop watch is just one of the many things we've been doing. Contests with "E" Btry. show that we are evenly matched in ability and training, at the same time providing an interesting show. Several men were unfortunately knocked down in the rush but nothing serious. We have had all night RSOPs, sleeping in shelter halves, and night gun drill. In spite of the newness, we completed our problems satisfactorily. Everyone thinks camping out is great fun if we don't do it too often. A nine-mile artillery hike, landing parties in San Diego Bay, soft ball with 2-F-2, completion of a Regl. problem, and a service practice are the most important activities of this Btry.

Winter is over for HEADQUARTERS & SERVICE BATTERY, 3RD BATTALION, 10TH MARINES, now that we have a hard hitting, fast fielding soft ball team. It has been organized under the direction of Corporal Pitts and promises to give all opponents a stiff fight for any scores.

A volley ball team and horse shoe team also have been organized, giving us a more than average start toward an enjoyable and successful summer of athletics.

Several of our men have been transferred to Signal Detachment, yet our number is nearly the same as we received transferred from there.

Sergeant Charles J. Angers is at the present enjoying wonderful firing weather at the rifle range. We had lots of rain for a while, but it looks like ideal weather for him on record day to help put him in the money.

Platoon Sergeant Charles C. Russo joined us from Headquarters Company, FMF, just recently. Welcome, Sergeant, we hope you like the outfit, it is one of the best.

We have several fellows at the Base Dispensary and Naval Hospital, but hope they will soon be back feeling well and ready to get back into the swing of daily events, the highlights of which I will present to you next month.

**BATTERY G**, 3rd Battalion, 10th Marines, up again and still batting 1000 per cent. This month we suffered the loss of two swell officers, our Battery Commander, First Lieutenant Floom, to Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Second Lieutenant Halpern, to Quantico, Va. However, with Second Lieutenant Church pinch hitting for Mr. Floom, Second Lieutenant Bleker as Executive Officer, and the joining of Second Lieutenants Mendenhall and Karch, we are back in fine form—the "Class of the Regiment." Lieutenants Mendenhall and Karch are graduates of the Naval Academy. They spent four years in the Navy but decided that the Marine Corps was more to their liking, so upon graduation from the Naval Academy they became "MARINES."

"Unusual weather," called rain in the other forty-seven states, has been keeping the men around the barracks. But this doesn't put a damper on our good times. We have those things called radios, at last count, six. And the old-fashioned pastime, in the better circles known as conversational intercourse, has come back into its own. As a result, we are getting pretty well acquainted, although we still call each other "Mac."

But there are among us some who have no fear of this "unusual weather." I am speaking of the best part, in our opinion, of the Marine Corps Baseball Team. Namely, "Top" Sergeant Lail, Corporal Patch and Kolemer and Private First Class Sandt. We could almost refer to it as the Battery "G" baseball team.

Very few changes have occurred in **BATTERY H**, 3rd Battalion, 10th Marines, since our last time on the press. Corporal Poncavage was discharged and decided to face the USS "Outside." Best of luck to you, Pal. Second Lieutenant John L. Donnell joined from MB, NYd, Philadelphia, Pa. Welcome to our midst, Lieutenant.

Sayings often heard in this Battery: "Sergeant, I haven't any shoes." "When do we draw clothing?" "I'll not ship over." "When do we move to Camp Elliott?"

Thanks for an excellent QSO. Signing off and all clear until next time.

**BATTERY I**, Third Battalion, Tenth Marines, is now completely organized and going strong.

2d Lt. Wade H. Hitt added to our staff of battery officers. Sgt. Clarence L. Derwae transferred from Honolulu to this battery. Pfc. William R. Wolak promoted to Corporal.

Uncle Ugly (radio program, 7:00 A. M. at San Diego) seems to be the middle man for an exchange of letters, threats and challenges from Marines to the Army, Army to the Navy, Navy to Marines, Draft "boys" to Marines, vice versa, vice versa. This Uncle Ugly started out to be a complaint program for everyone's pet peeves, but now it practically handles only the above. A few of the letters contain: 11th Cavalry, U.S.A., challenging mechanized Marine cavalry to ride their so called

"bucking broncos." Marines (.50 caliber) machine gunners challenging the Draft machine gunners (.30 caliber) to a duel with machine guns if they don't stop wise cracking about them over this program. Marines to Draft "Army." "If it takes 1,000 sailors to whip one sick Marine, how many Draftees will it take?"

"The Rains Came," and the Water Supply Outfit of **HEADQUARTERS & SERVICE COMPANY, 2ND ENGINEERS**, pumped and pumped and pumped. During the Christmas Holidays they raised half of boot camp back to meet the other half. Again on Washington's Birthday they retrieved boot camp's tent city which had only a little way to go to become a raft city in the middle of the bay. And again the very next day—on Sunday—they brought back a dry right field to the baseball diamond, so that the ball players would not have to change to swimming trunks to negotiate the distance from 1st to 2nd base.

"The Rains Stayed," and the Transportation Outfit seriously considered sending back their seven just delivered new trucks for a like number of submarines. Motor Transport reached its high-water mark for the Engineers when wild Private Hatch drove a Captain and a 1st Lieutenant half way across the now very wet San Diego Dry River, and then attempted his now famous submerging act. All of which proved that rugged as they are the new little scout trucks will not even try to operate under water, that rugged as they are Marines will try anything.

"The Rains Went," and the Mapping Section went outdoors en-masse to start surveying the ground control for the new map covering the Chesterton Area. The ink still wet on the compilation sheet of the Camp Elliott map, the Cartographers under the energetic and dynamic leadership of 1st Lieutenant T. M. Hinkle and Gunnery Sergeant C. H. Isham are already started on this new area of nearly 200 square miles. Asked if they could map rapidly enough to meet the demands of actual warfare, the map makers boast that with the new equipment now pending authorization they could map from here to kingdom come in no time at all. Amazing people, these Engineers.

However, little do we care for inclement weather. Old man MCO No. 146 is no respecter of the elements. So, these dewey days find **COMPANY A, 2nd Engineers Battalion**, hard at it, fathoming the intricacies of the B.A.R. and all. Come Spring and we should have nomenclature, functioning, and care and cleaning under our hats and be ready for the more advanced stages of what every Marine should know.

In passing we'd like to mention that those serious faces around the Company lately were caused by good news, believe it or not! At least examinations for promotion are, as a rule, generally classed under the heading of good news. However, there seems to be a mental hazard involved, hence the long faces. By the time this appears in print, if ever, most of the wearers will have learned what some of us already know—they passed. For the few who didn't we extend the usual though sincere expression of regret and best wishes for next time.

There are some of the lads, though, who are still really working. One who we think should be given credit for doing a fine job is Corporal Morris B. Dodge, who is holding down the important but nerve wracking



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job of supply Sergeant, and ably assisted by Pfc. Rogers, who is one of our future corporals.

That cold spell we had the other day was nothing to worry about. Merely Corporal Gaylord W. Cook returning from a tour of duty at Dutch Harbor. Welcome back, Corporal. Speaking of new arrivals, Private First Class William P. DuPont's name looks good in print, so we take this means of informing the rest of the Corps that he is now one of us.

That also goes for Privates Guy Brown, Ernest Howell, and Field Music First Class Vernon F. Decker, all newcomers. We hope that they will all enjoy their tour of duty with Company "A." Time alone will tell how adequately they fill the shoes of those who have left the fold in recent weeks. Namely Private First Class Floyd E. Graff, and Privates J. Bell, Bureman, Johnson, and Lobland, who are taking over "Key" positions in Headquarters Company. We all miss them and wish them well in their new duties.

We also take this time to express the Company's deepest sympathy to Private Clifton H. Haymes, who lost his mother this past week. Well, your correspondent is about out of gab and slams for this time, so I'll be seeing you next month.

**COMPANY B**, 2d Engineer Battalion, again goes to press for our favorite magazine, THE LEATHERNECK. Well, here we are at Camp Elliott (referred to by some as Lake Elliott), having relieved Company "A" on February 26th. I think the reason most of the fellows like it so well out here is that they get so much exercise in the daytime building bridges, roads, tunnels, ditches, and heads, that they don't have to fall out for physical exercise at reveille.

Quite a few changes since we've been here, namely, Corporal Dudley F. Law transferred to Hq. & Serv. Co. on March 1st, Pvts. Harry F. Abbott, Thomas J. Caldwell, Jr., Harvey L. Lites, and Russell W. Rottger to Hq. & Serv. Co., on March 15th. The following Reserves have joined recently: Sgt. Kenneth O. Sears, Pfc. Woodrow W. Maxwell, Pfc. Robert L. Jewett, and Pvt. John T. McFadden, Jr., keeps "Top" busy making out new Pay and Muster Roll cards. Corporal William F. Wilson and Pvt. Johnie Brannan were granted furloughs this week. Understand Corporal Wilson intends to take unto himself a wife, eh, Corp.?

The new theatre opened on March 9th is really all right and the latest "scuttlebutt" is that we will move into the new barracks soon, the water line having been completed.

**COMPANY C**, 2d Engineer Battalion, is back in the groove again after a thirty-day silence. Reservists who are attached to our Company are now back from the Rifle Company are now back from the Rifle Range, and everyone qualified. Sgt. Schewbe made Expert, and three of the men made Sharpshooter; not bad, considering a group of only seven men.

This Company took a hike last week, and boy was it a hike. They got as far as the main gate and it started raining, but that didn't stop them; they kept right on going. Can Company "C" take it!

Corp. Blanchard and Private First Class Craig had a furlough last month, and had a time of their life. They went to the Car-

nival in New Orleans, La., where people come from all over the world each year at this time, but they are now back with us carrying on as cheerfully as ever.

Allow us to introduce ourselves, the **FOURTH TANK COMPANY, SECOND MARINE DIVISION, FMF**, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California. We are new arrivals in the Marine Corps and this being our first appearance in print, we feel that a bit of biography is in order, so that you will recognize us when you hear from us again. The Company was organized on November 1, 1940, under the command of Captain J. S. Cook, Jr., Lieutenants Swenneski, Griswold and Lewis have the company officer situation well in hand. Our dispenser of growls and special liberty (1st Sgt.), who is not exactly a stranger in these parts, is E. C. (Spike) Hennessey, and our Master Gunnery Sergeant, recently promoted to that distinguished rank, is none other than William F. A. (Bill) Trax, also well known hereabouts. Among others are Platoon Sergeants H. P. Murry, Mac McGarey, and Charley Oliver.

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## AT THE POST EXCHANGE

We are heartily proud of and extend our congratulations to our Maintenance Officer, Marine Gunner John J. Wood, upon his recent appointment. We had five men recently returned from Fort Knox, Kentucky, where they underwent a course of instruction at the Armored Force School. These men were Sgt. Armstrong, Corp. Munn and Pfc's Bender, Bridge and Ramstad. All came through with flying colors and are busy now imparting the knowledge they gained to other members of the company.

Although the weather has restricted our activities of late here at Camp Elliott, it has given us an opportunity to learn something of the many tasks a "Tanker" is called upon to perform. So much for the introduction, and you readers will be hearing from us again soon.

The news from **BASE HEADQUARTERS COMPANY** is rather short this month. Promotions were nil this month but all hands hope for something in the line of additional chevrons next month. This company, as far as we can find out, is the largest in the Corps. We are 451 strong and still growing. We now have the sum of 11 First Sergeants. By the number one would think that we are oversupplied in them, but due to the large number of various administrative offices in the Base, we are not overstocked with them. We are also honored with over 40 commissioned officers being attached to us, including Major General Upshur. We are also honored by having in our midst the senior GySgt. in the Corps. He will be eligible for retirement next month, having completed 30 years' service.

We welcome 20 new men from the new Second Division who have joined us in the capacity of potential field musics. The following were discharged and didn't re-enlist: Corp. Clark, FMCorp. Mitchell, Pfc. Camp, Pfc. Way, and Pvt. Lungren. We expect a few of them to be showing up again after a whack at the outside. Sft-Sgt. Johnson, Sgt. Betz, Pfc. Hansen, Pfc. McFall, and PhM3cl. Hurtt have all shipped back in. We welcome Corporals McCarron, Watson, Dixon, LaGree, Shaul, Paul, Cornelius, Puckett, Ponick, and Pfc. Rodolff and Michalet, who have joined us this month from various stations. Now that the weather is getting warmer everyone is looking toward the beaches with an eye for recreation. They are packed even now.

**BASE SERVICE COMPANY** has continued with its usual share of changes since our last report, and at the present writing numbers well over three hundred officers and enlisted men.

Separations in the officer personnel during the past month have taken Major Ralph E. Forsyth from his desk at the Base Maintenance Office to the Fleet Marine Force, and Chief Quartermaster Clerk Oswald Brosseau to the 3d Defense Battalion out Honolulu way. Reporting as a relief for Mr. Brosseau was Chief Quartermaster Clerk Albert O. Woodrow, who came to us from the F.M.F., and now occupies the position of assistant to the Camp Quartermaster at Camp Elliott.

With the units of the Second Division holding appropriate ceremonies, Quartermaster Sergeant Joseph W. Olson was placed on the retired list on March first, having completed more than thirty years' service.

Promotions have continued to come our way, with the following named men sewing additional stripes on their sleeves: Clyde E. Purvis to master technical sergeant, Frank F. Murray to technical sergeant, Theodore R. Dooley to staff sergeant, Warren A. Davis to sergeant, and Ova A. Murry, Robert Denson, and Ralph A. Hall, Jr., to corporal.

Recent transfers have taken Corporal William R. Gruner to Pearl Harbor and Private First Class Ross Gennaro to Philadelphia.

Discharge certificates were handed to Quartermaster Sergeant George O. Gedicks, Supply Sergeant George Bement, Corporal Felix J. Krause, and Private First Class Palmer H. Daniels. Gedicks and Bement were the only reenlistments, while Krause and Daniels went out to become "potential draftees."

Corporal John R. Koller has joined "BSerCo" as the new company clerk, relieving Corporal Robert D. McClintock, Jr., who will also be among the "potential draftees" by the time this appears in print.

The **SIGNAL DETACHMENT** is running along smoothly these days with both the Radio School and the Telephone School filled to capacity. We have six classes of approximately twenty-five men each in the Radio School and two classes of approximately twenty-five men each in the Telephone School.

Marine Gunner Fredrick M. Steinhauer has been detached to the Third Defense Battalion at Honolulu. We wish him a pleasant tour of duty at that place. Sergeant Edward A. Swanson has been discharged by reason of a medical survey.

Sergeant Doyle M. Ferrel has been discharged and reenlisted. He is now on a thirty-day furlough. Corporals Harry E. Anderson and Joseph J. D'allemande and Private First Class Alfred F. Kerr, Jr., joined from Headquarters Company, Fleet Marine Force, when that organization was disbanded.

Staff Sergeant John W. C. McIntosh, Sergeants Frederick C. Gebhardt, and Corporal Bernard W. Baueum have been transferred to the Second Marine Division. We have also transferred most of the graduates from the schools to organizations in the Fleet Marine Force.

Privates First Class Joseph J. D'allemande and Walter A. Furness have been promoted to Corporal. Privates George S. Baker, Arland V. Page, and Edd F. Peel have been promoted to Privates First Class.



Lt. Col. Chester L. Fordney reads MCO No. 47 to the Staff of the Recruiting District of Chicago.

May, 1941

# Valley Forge Beer



So Refreshing — Tops in Taste, Too

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**MAIL  
ONLY**

**SECOND PARACHUTE CO., FMF**, San Diego: The Second Parachute Company was organized on 22 March, 1941. Although we bear the designation "2d Parachute Co.", we are really the first parachutists to complete training at Lakehurst. The initial strength of the company is 2 officers and 41 enlisted men. The personnel was attached to Headquarters Co., First Battalion, 6th Marines, for a few days after arriving at San Diego, from Lakehurst, N. J. Lieutenant W. S. Osipoff, USMC, preceded the first contingent by a few weeks in order to supervise the construction of a parachute loft, packing tables, etc.

Captain Robert H. Williams, USMC, commands the Company and he is assisted by Second Lieutenant W. S. Osipoff, USMC, who, in addition to his duties as a company officer, acts as parachute officer. First Sergeant Virgil Kayler, USMC, joined the company on 24 March, 1941, and is rapidly and efficiently developing the administrative set-up of the company.

The company will be augmented by arrival of another platoon from Lakehurst this month making a 2-platoon company. The prescribed training allowance for a parachute company is 4 officers and 100 enlisted men. The present 3 months' schedule for jumpers at Lakehurst should supply us with a full company about midsummer.

As no plane suitable for mass jumping has been furnished, we have not made any jumps since coming to San Diego, but we expect to get a plane this month. We just recently received our 'chutes and if the delay in securing a plane continues much longer our next jump will be like the first one all over again.

During our training at Lakehurst, we mushed around in the snow for approximately three months without even sneezing but upon coming to California about 75 per cent of the command contracted severe colds.

This outfit has a tough schedule ahead and jumping is the easiest part of it. Our real work commences when we hit the ground. We expect to have an article in each issue of THE LEATHERNECK hereafter, wherein reports of our progress will be published.

# SEA-GOING

Our previous visit to these pages left the **USS "TEXAS"** in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, last November. From Guantanamo Bay we sailed to that well known island in the Caribbean, Culebra. The first liberty port was the welcomed island of St. Thomas. All hands took part in some enjoyable liberty. The main attraction ashore, horseback riding, proved unfortunate for one of our buddies, Pfc. Watts, who was thrown from his mount and received a broken leg. He was later transferred to the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Va.

After another week in Culebra, we were Norfolk bound for holiday leave. All hands of the detachment enjoyed Christmas and New Year's leave. During this stay in port we were sorry to part with several of our old shipmates. Among those leaving were Sergeants Driscoll and Engle, Pfc's. Klinger, Denham, Rigby, McLaughlin, and Augunas, and Pvts. Lee and Spence. New faces then appeared in the detachment, coming from Sea School. Pleasant tour of duty, Boys!

January 6, stores loaded and once again underway for the Culebra area. Night spotting practice and simulated bombardment for joint Army and Marine landings took up most of our time.

Our first liberty since leaving Norfolk was enjoyed in Mayaguez, P. R. A very hearty time was had by everyone in this lovely Puerto Rican port. After spending four days there, the next port was our old standby, St. Thomas.

From St. Thomas we were underway for an all too quick trip to the States. Dry dock in Norfolk, three days; load stores, one day!

March first found us once again headed back southward towards the beautiful Caribbean. It was our honor to have with us, Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Stark. The anchor was dropped in the new naval anchorage at Fajardo Roads, P. R. While there, a distinguished guest, Secretary of the Navy Knox, honored us by being our guest for two days. With the Secretary of the Navy's departure, Admiral Stark left the ship.

After spending some appreciated liberty in the colorful city of Fajardo, March 19 found us headed back unexpectedly to Norfolk. Arriving here in Norfolk, some of the boys left for home on an enjoyable leave. The rest of the boys are taking advantage of our stay in port with regular liberty. We hope our next visit with you is much sooner than the last.

Promotions, transfers and newcomers have been so numerous on the **USS NEW YORK** since her return from recent Caribbean maneuvers that no attempt will be made to individualize the good wishes and returns that usually accompany events of this sort.

**Transfers:** 1st Sgt. McClay to the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.; Sgt. Driscoll to the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.; Sgt. Kelley to the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; Corp. Koziar to the Navy Yard, New York; Corp. Estill to the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.; Corp. Kendrick to the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Corp. Robinson to the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; Pfc. Blackham to the Marine Barracks, Norfolk Navy Yard.

**Promotions:** Pfc's. Arras, Hollan, Griffith, Mihalek to Corporal; Pvts. Collins, Horvath, Monico, Frassa and Johnson to Pfc. FM. O'Hara to FMIel.

**Newcomers:** 1st Sgt. Whitehouse from Quantico, Sgts. Gray and Kolb who served with the Marine Detachment, USS "Tuscaloosa" prior to being transferred to the "New York." Pvts. Rennex, Veechry, Kopitzke, Mango and Cox, all from the Sea School.

So to the ones who have gone to a new post; who have acquired a new rank and to those to whom the "New York" is new, to one and all we extend our heartiest, sincerest best wishes and congratulations.

A painting of the late Sgt. Thomas P. McSweeney has been presented to his mother by his former Marine shipmates. We'd like the former members of the Detachment who contributed toward getting the picture to know that it was an excellent piece of work, a complete likeness, the large frame blending perfectly with the oil color. But just as important as the workmanship was the essence of spirit and consecration which was so manifest in everyone. This infirm piece of canvas and color, every bit as commemorative to the understanding as the strongest granite.

Well, another month has rolled around and the **USS NEVADA** is in the sunny latitudes of Southern California once again. Most of the strain of the Navy Yard has worn away and everything is returning to normal. Loading drill has taken most of our time as there are numerous new men to teach the fine points of broadside gunnery.

The ship doesn't seem the same with the departure of Tex Prestridge and his run-

ning mate, Didie Wah Precise, who left the fold for greener pastures at the Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California.

While the ship had a very rough voyage down from Bremerton most of the recruits stood it very well. One recruit was heard to say he wondered what it was like to die and he thinks now that he knows.

Our yearly Machine Gun firing is over now with very good results; we have four machine guns to man, two of them made "E's" while a third got in the second class money. Sgt. Frier and Pfc. Beach were the gunners on one E crew, Corp. Decker and Bowler on the other, while Sgt. Welch and Pvt. Wisner were the crew to get the second place money.

Our new list of Pfc's looks like the company roster with so many new men making it. The men to be congratulated are Balliew, Alford, Lewis, Mahan, McCabe, Payne, Smith, Morrissey, Robinson, Stox, and Williams. How about the cigars, boys?

The liberty in Long Beach is as swell as ever and everyone is taking the utmost advantage of it as our time in the states is limited. Well, I'll sign off now and see you the next issue.

---

The **USS CHESTER** has rejoined the Pacific Fleet and is now operating out of Pearl Harbor.

Accompanying the Flag of Cru. Div. Five, Pfc's. Whardo, McKean, Mott and Pvta. Arnold, Lyklyter, and Trosclair have joined the detachment until the return of the "Northampton" from Mare Island.

In preparation for rifle matches to be held in the near future, Corp. Baskin, Pfc. Morgan, and Pvts. Williams, Lyklyter and Nutter are "snapping-in" at Oahu Rifle Range. Private Ancil Curry accompanied the detail as mess-cook and handy-man.

Preparations have been completed for a combined sight-seeing trip and beer party to be held the first opportune week-end in port.

Sgt. T. J. Eley and Pfc. Cooper had the misfortune of missing an E on the Fifty Cal. Machine Guns by one hit, Pfc's. Johnson and Shannon had the misfortune of missing an E by several shots (no hits, runs, or errors).

The following named men are attending 50 Cal. Machine Gun School at Oahu Range for three weeks. Sgt. Eley, Pfc's. O'Briant, Cromer, Mesewe, and Pvts. Dorish, Ficken, and Tabie.

**Marine Detachment, USS NORTHAMPTON** has had quite a number of changes in both personnel and material during the current overhaul. It is going to be a tax on someone's ingenuity to figure out an adequate system of traffic signals and regulations to keep people from getting lost in the maze the overhaul has made of the Marine Compartment. All hands, however, are bearing up surprisingly well under the ordeal, due, no doubt, to the facilities offered for relaxation in Frisco, Oakland and the rest of the Bay Cities.

Cpl. Flanagan and Pfc. Hetzel are under orders for transfer to San Diego. Pfc. Olson is under orders to Bremerton. The Detachment is losing three good men and is sorry to see them go. "Best of luck, fellows, we'll meet again." The Detachment is happy to welcome in their place as shipmates Pvt. Miller from Naval Air Station, Alameda; Pvt. Phillips, from Marine Barracks, Mare Island, and Pvt. Schwarzweller from Sea School, San Diego. Congratulations are in order for Cpls. White and McKinnon, and for Pfs. Abrams and Wiley.

The Detachment has been making the most of the opportunity offered by the rifle range at Mare Island. Aside from our regular duty of furnishing a coaching detail for the Navy Landing Force firing detail we have managed to sandwich in three thirty caliber matches and a pistol match for the Detachment. We are forced to concede mastership of the pistol to Sgt. Griffin,

who, incidentally, is registered with N.R.A. as Master Pistol for 1940. The boys don't mind losing to a shot like that. Griffin met his match when it came to small bore, however, when Fld-Ck. Brown, Cpl. McKinnon and Pfc. King each had their turn at beating him out. In closing we can say the Detachment hasn't lost its touch and can offer substantial competition with any caliber to all comers.

Finally we meet you again with a few lines from the **USS CHARLESTON**. We are still shivering from the weather of our present cruise, from which we just returned, and expect another soon—hoping the next time to see some of the summer

weather the Alaskans boast about.

We found many interesting doings while on the last cruise (fishing, hunting, hiking—among other things) which took us as far West as Dutch Harbor, the Western Stronghold of Alaska toward the tip of the Aleutian Island Chain. We found much of interest in Prince Rupert, British Columbia and towns in Alaska such as Ketchikan, Petersburg, Juneau, Sitka, Kodiak, and others of lesser note.

We would like to inform our sister ship, the USS "Erie" of the promotions which includes Pvt. Williams, Ogle, Lockhart, and Duffy to Pfs.; Pfs. Liggett, Mallory, and McDaniel to Corporal, and Corp. Schloegel to Sgt. We have taken on 9 West Coast Marines and are losing approximately that number, who are leaving



Photo courtesy A. W. Rhode, Jr.

Members of the Marine Corps Reserve Detachment, Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y., hold their squadron farewell party.

the ship for duty on the East Coast, their sea duty having expired after this cruise.

One worry which we have is who will take the place of our Second Lieutenant J. G. Duryea since a rumor came out that he was going to leave us.

We have received a new Captain, G. R. E. Shell, and 1st Sergeant, H. L. Watson, and Platoon Sergeant, O. L. Shadoan, aboard, who have rearranged our detachment so we are all well satisfied and very glad to serve with full cooperation.

The Detachment has taken over the AA guns and proved them more effective, and in time, with the coaching we are receiving, we will have them under perfect control. We will have to thank our new Captain, G. R. E. Shell, for his interest in the guns and the Detachment for this new accomplishment.



Here Sergeant Smooth will demonstrate

How he gets ready for a date.  
To teach them how he beat their time,

He soaked his rivals each a dime.  
An easy lesson his—and quick,

A Griffin shoe shine does the trick.

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shine. All  
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The quick and easy shine that needs no brushing or rubbing. Excellent for recoloring scuff marks. All popular colors . . . . . 10¢

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*Since 1890*

# Marine Corps Institute Page

## CONCERNING UNCERTAINTY

Several weeks ago we received a letter from one of our students who stated that he wished to be disenrolled from his English course. He explained that he found it impossible to concentrate on English while the world was in such an unsettled state. We should have liked to have asked this student if he intended to utilize the time he might have spent in study of his English lessons for contemplation and study of the international situation. We should have liked to have asked him if he was doing ANYTHING to increase his understanding of the complex problems of the world today.

His reason for disenrolling was an obvious alibi for his own lack of perseverance. Had he continued to submit lessons at the average rate his study of English Grammar would be completed today, and he would be that much better equipped to understand and discuss the international situation about which he was so worried that he couldn't study. His completion of English might have led him into the study of our course in MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY and he would have acquired a background for study of the world stirring events of our time.

As obvious as is his excuse many of us are guilty of the same attitude of mind, perhaps in lesser degree. Because we feel that we MAY be transferred next month, because this MAY happen or that MAY happen, we put off accomplishing those things which we know we should be accomplishing.

Uncertainty in regard to the future may prevent you from buying a new suit of civilian clothes or that new radio you've been saving for but there's no earthly reason why it should halt your program of self-improvement. Is there any reason why all progress should stop because future events are not obvious? Of course not! You should still work toward the goal you have set and even if your plan is not carried out to its logical conclusion you WILL profit from your efforts.

We are aware that in many organizations of the Corps training programs at present do not leave a great deal of time for study. However, the Institute is aware of these cir-

cumstances and the student is not expected to submit lessons as frequently as he would in normal times. For these men the Institute is pleased to arrange special schedules. In short, the Marine Corps Institute is YOUR school and is well acquainted with the conditions under which you are sometimes forced to work. It follows you wherever you go and adjusts itself to your needs and circumstances. Don't let uncertainty prevent you from enrolling for a course or continuing your studies if you are now enrolled.

The Director,  
Marine Corps Institute,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I cannot help but urge all men in the service to enroll in the Marine Corps Institute because the many courses available fit a man for any walk in life. Little did I realize, as I studied my course, that upon discharge I would be associated with the lumber industry. There is a great deal more to both mathematics and visual figuring than one expects, and many times I have thanked my lucky stars for my study.

I am working feverishly to complete my final examination, but the present season is one of my busiest ones; I have but few moments to myself. However, as soon as the harvest is completed I shall send my final examination in with all speed. I want that diploma. It means a lot to me.

Sincerely yours,  
C. R. W.,  
Sergeant, USMCR.

## GENERAL SCIENCE TO BE ADDED TO HIGH SCHOOL COURSE

The Marine Corps Institute is pleased to announce that GENERAL SCIENCE will be added to its high school course very

shortly. The text will be *Exploring the World of Science*, by Luke, Harley, and Wilton.

"The world is so full of a number of things" that the questions How? Why? and What? are asked continually. A course in General Science gives answers to many of these questions.

Is it important to know the answers to these questions? If some one had not asked Why? and How? there would probably be epidemics of smallpox and diphtheria as frequently as there were fifty years ago. If some one had not asked Why? and How? we would have no automobiles, no airplanes, no telegraph, no machines of any kind; we could not have a variety of food, both fresh and preserved; we would have no great buildings. In fact, we would be living as people lived hundreds of years ago with no comforts or conveniences.

Scientific knowledge has been classified and divided into many branches, to each of which is given a name. Chemistry tells of the substances of which things are made and of what happens when they are combined or broken up to form other substances. Physics tells of the forms of energy and how they work. Astronomy tells of the heavenly bodies and the earth's relation to them. Physical Geography tells of the earth's surface and its changes. Geology tells of the structure and history of the earth's surface. Biology, the science of living things, is divided into Zoology, which is the study of animals, Botany, which is the study of plants, and Physiology, which is the study of our bodies. To make up a course in General Science parts of each of these branches are chosen that will help you in understanding and using the common things about you.

The things you will learn in General Science will also help you to understand better much that you read in newspapers and magazines. Your attention will be drawn to articles that you would scarcely have noticed before.

\*The quotation is from the International Correspondence School's question paper for GENERAL SCIENCE.

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Please send me information regarding the courses included in the group before which I have marked an X:

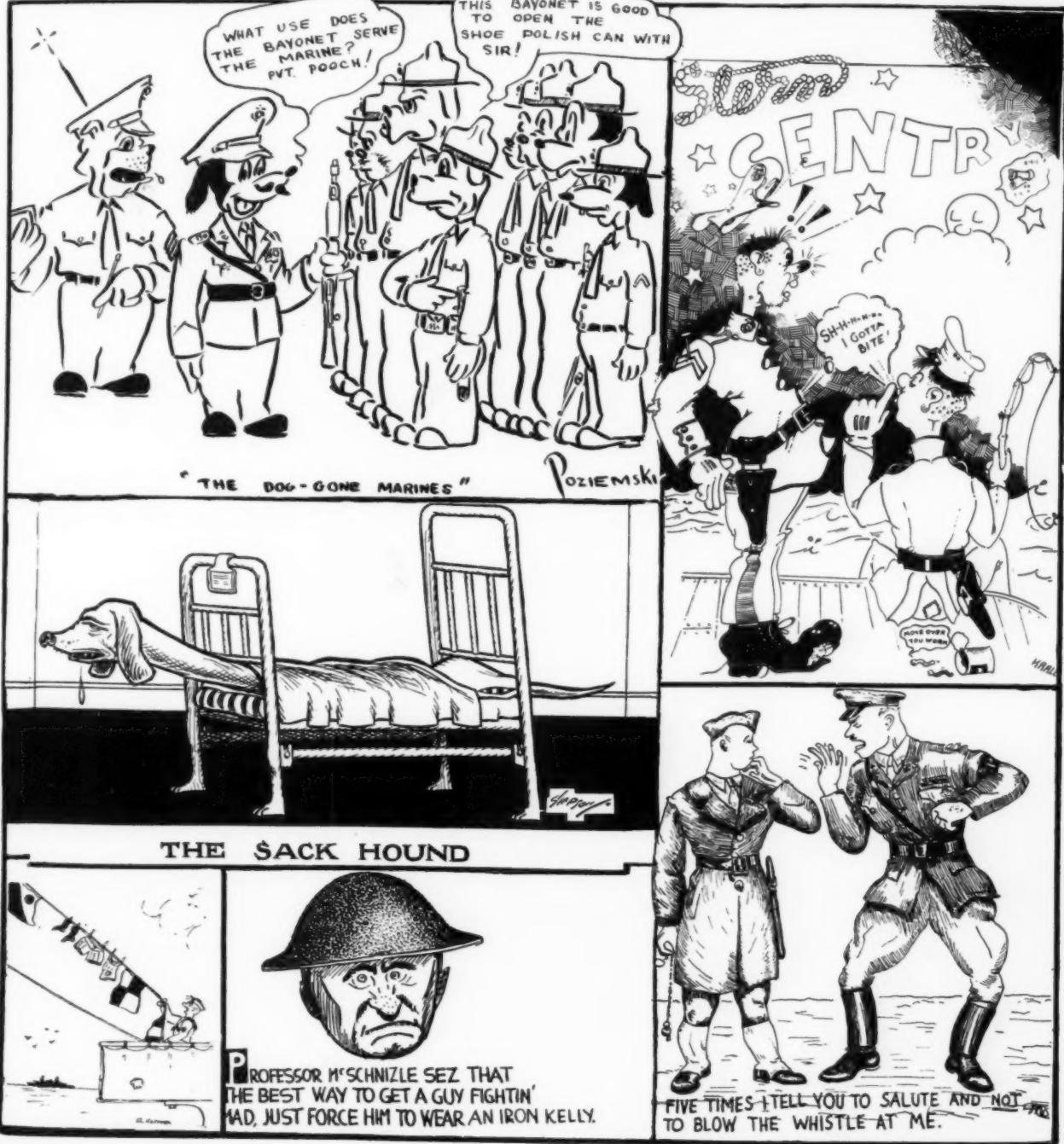
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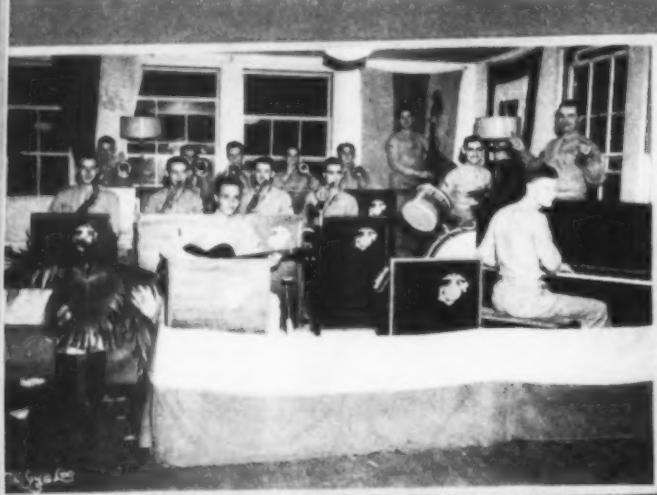
RANK \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

# Contributor's Parade



# Pearl Harbor Enlisted Men's Dance



Top — Orchestra section of the Post Band, led by MT-Sgt. Eric Isaacson, furnishes the music for the dance.

Right—(left to right) Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank E. Evans, Mrs. Pickett and Col. Harry K. Pickett, Commanding Officer, enjoy the festivities.

Bottom—Intermission at the enlisted men's dance.



Top—Honolulu deb's and Marine escorts sit one out.

Bottom—Entertainers from one of Honolulu's famous night clubs rendered many hit songs.

Photos courtesy Tai Sing Loo



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May,

# DETACHMENTS

The month of March was climaxed for **PEARL HARBOR MARINES**, by the dance held at the barracks on the 26th.

In keeping with Hospitality activities planned for personnel of the armed forces stationed in Hawaii, the dance was given in honor of enlisted Marines of the Marine Barracks and Defense Battalions.

Sponsored by Mrs. Harry K. Pickett, wife of the Colonel, commanding, and a committee of Marine officers' wives, the dance received much publicity in local newspapers.

Over 100 Honolulu girls accepted the invitations to dance to the strains of the augmented Post Orchestra.

During the intermission special entertainment was provided by two young entertainers from Lau Yee Chai's Waikiki night club. Their version of the famous Marines' Hymn was received with tumultuous applause. "Dinny-Boy" and "Gunny-Boy" Young responded to calls for repeated encores with songs ranging from Down Argentine Way to Carry Me Back to Old Virginia.

Cobren O. Backey, popular vocalist and trumpeter with the post orchestra, proved a hit both with his work with the dance band and solo work during the intermission.

Benjamin Jones gave his brand new piano a work out when he responded to a request for Second Hungarian Rhapsody, which he had broadcast during a recent concert by the Pearl Harbor Marine Band.

The refreshments were handled by Staff Sgt. Joseph F. Nemeth and his crew to the satisfaction of all present.

Dennis Gray, life guard at the Y pool and photographer for the post was on hand with his camera, as was Tai Sing Loo, well-known official navy yard photographer. Many shots were taken as the enthusiastic crowd entered into the spirit of the occasion.

It is understood that these dances will be held once a month, which from all reports is none too often to suit the appreciative enlisted personnel.

The past month was the scene of a number of changes at **NAS, LAKEHURST**. We have lost Platoon Sergeant Blasingame to the Parachutists, and acquired Platoon Sgts. Vroblesky and Hoffecker from Philadelphia. The contingent which reported in to this post under PISgt. Hoffecker consisted of the following: Sgts. Bernat, Dougherty, Phillips, Larsen, and Ogburn; Corps. Harrigan, Smith, Remakus, Ehret, and Fisher; Pfc's. Schwing and Baldwin; Pvts. Lofstrom, Franklin, Sharps, Stewart, McFarlane, Christie, Baust, Ford, Zakowski, and Woodward. Needless to say, these men are welcome to the post to swell the depleted guard list. Sgt. Bernat has taken over the duties of Police Sgt. succeeding Sgt. John McGlade, who recently shipped over for Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sgt. Protheroe and a selected group of men have been going out early and returning at a late hour from our rifle range, getting it in shape for the approaching

range season. It is said that we shall have a number of Marines fire over the Lakehurst range this year, and all arrangements have been made to promote the efficiency of the range. Corp. Edwards and Pfc's. Mundy Hutchinson, and W. B. Smith are among those most frequently requested for this work by Sgt. Protheroe.

The graduating class of the Parachute Riggers School is preparing to leave Lakehurst, and it is said that each will have a furlough transfer in his hand. With anxious eyes on wind-sock and anemometer, these men finally completed their prescribed course of instruction by jumping from a Navy blimp in 'chutes packed by their own hands. "It was nothing," modestly announced Private Keith Acker, ace parachute packer, when pressed for details of the jump by the open-mouthed, slack-jawed members of the barracks detachment. Other members of the class making the jump were Pfc. Victor A. James, Pvts. David W. Dawson, Roy K. Owen, Charles Randolph, and Wayne M. Taylor. Best of luck, men.

## Just rub to polish!

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One of the new arrivals at this post is Corporal (QM) John Petija, whose duties are assisting QM. Sgt. Louis Greenberg, veteran Marine Corps Quartermaster man, in the office. Corp. Petija joins us from the Quartermaster School at Philadelphia, from which he was recently graduated.

Since our last broadcast to **THE LEATHERNECK**, nothing that would rate banner headlines has happened at **MD, ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND**. We are still quartered on the SS "Richard Peek," and some of the detachment are in no hurry to move to the beach, as the chow on board is of the best, and the proverbial saying that a bird in the hand is worth two in the

bush applies in this case. Work on our barracks is now under way, and it is contemplated that we will change our abode for one of firmer footing about the middle of April.

Dances here are getting better as time goes by. It cannot be said of the natives here that they were terpsichorean artists, but Marines are good instructors, and fewer men are seen going about with one shoe on and one off than previously. Only one dance, which is on St. Patrick's Day, is permitted here during Lent, so everyone is looking forward to that day. Our orchestra consists of Marines and Civilian employees who are musically inclined, but we were fortunate enough to have in our Detachment Pvt. Dutton, who is a whiz on the piano, and Pvt. Hwozdewich, who is far from the worst when it comes to violin playing.

Hoping to again appear in print in your next month's broadcast, we will sign off for this time.

This being our first time in print, but even so **NAS, ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA**, is still weather-beaten veterans of the wind, rain, mud, and pot-holed roads in the construction stage, we will endeavor in the future, to hold our own portion of **THE LEATHERNECK**.

Although dwelling in tents from May till November and fairly comfortable at that, we are now occupying one of the wings of the Navy Barracks awaiting completion of our own Marine unit. Our transfer from tents to barracks was completed in time to barely escape the rains and gales that invaded the station and the surrounding territory.

We number 97 enlisted under the well guided hand of First Lieutenant Mann, whom we are very proud of calling our commanding officer. First Sergeant Hogan holds down our top-kick position with Corporal Geisser as Company Clerk. PISgts Mann and Lurvey, along with Sgt. Swick, are the acting duty NCO's. The remaining NCO's fit into the picture nicely, plus the Pfc's. and Pvts., some of which are perhaps a bit shy as to time in the Corps, but nevertheless seem to do their duty along with the rest of the old salts.

Butch, known as the station mascot, joined us in camp days. Now that he has grown, he has become very popular with all departments, his latest attachment being the Patrol Squadron, but he still divides his time walking post, riding with patrol and station busses, or standing by at one of the gates. He has been photographed, has his pass, number and comes up shortly to be paw-printed.

Yes, as they say in the fleet, "It's good to be aboard" its Navy Aviation, well skippered, good chow, good billets, excellent duty, and all the rest that goes with it—well you know what we mean.



Basketball champs from Submarine Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone.

The month of April brought the orchestra season of the **UNITED STATES MARINE BAND** to a close. With the coming of the summer season the band undergoes a transformation from a symphony orchestra to a stirring military band, a band whose martial strains quicken the pulses of the citizens of Washington and their many visitors who attend the outdoor concerts given by the band during the summer.

The orchestral concerts continued until the last day of the month, featured by several outstanding instrumental solos. The regular Thursday afternoon band broadcasts from 2:30 to 3:00 P. M., E.S.T., were received by the public with its usual enthusiasm, judging by the quantity of fan mail received here at the office.

Some of the outstanding engagements for which the band furnished music were: The Women's National Press Club Banquet on April 1st which was attended by many prominent women, among them Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Wendell Willkie; the reception given to their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Norway at the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross on April 4th at which the Star Spangled Banner and the Norwegian National Anthem were rendered; the annual Spring Dinner of the Gridiron Club, which was held at the Willard Hotel on the night of April 5th, at which many of the most prominent men of the nation were present, President Roosevelt, Vice-President Wallace, members of the Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps and members of the Supreme Court heading the guest list.

There were several re-enlistments in the band during April. The Second Leader of the Band, Henry Weber, who is also the solo clarinetist of the Band, was discharged on April 11th and re-enlisted the

following day. The completion of this current enlistment will give Second Leader Weber thirty years' service in the U. S. Marine Band. Principal Musician John P. White, who has over twenty years' service and who plays first trumpet in the orchestra, extended his enlistment for three years, effective April 21st. A week later (on the 29th) Musician Second Class Ludwig F. Seitz, who has been playing tuba in the band for the past fourteen years, re-enlisted for another four-year period.

In addition to the outstanding engagements listed above, mention should also be made of the Easter Sunrise Service, held in the Amphitheatre, Arlington National Cemetery, and sponsored by the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of the District of Columbia and the Cherry Blossom Festival held in Potomac Park on April 12th and 13th.

Under the able supervision of Platoon Sergeant Broadus, **BATTERY A, 1ST BATTALION, 11TH MARINES**, and alumni enjoined in a Barbecue at Windmill Beach a fortnight ago. The antics of Pfc. Burns and Watson, unprofessional though it was, brought many a laugh. That export beer must have been potent stuff for those fellows, since they had been retiring young men up to then.

Music was furnished by Pfc. Brokowski, who favored us with his brilliant accordion versatility, and also Pfc. Mauldin and Corp. Shinn, who formed a guitar duet. They were the backbone of the day. Beer and tasty pork sandwiches were plentiful and the spirit of good-heartedness and friendship prevailed.

The motorized artillery did not want to be outdone by the infantry. Under the command of Lt. Banks, our Btry. Com-

mander, we proceeded to hike over the hills and gullies of Guantanamo.

Since there's been such cooperation between the men, many new to the service and quite a few Reserves, we have been able to claim a perfect coordination team. "A" Battery has been one that has been looked at as the typical organization.

Much as we were glad to have Ph M 1/c Neville make Chief Ph M, we have regretted his having to leave us to Regimental Headquarters. We were proud to know that he hated to leave the Battery, and his statement that he wouldn't leave us until he was kicked out by the "Top," so his stay is indefinite.

Many of the boys have gone up for examination and are just awaiting definite action, so lets hope they will be sporting new stripes soon. Rumor has it we will return to the States, sometime, we all hope.

Well, **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, THIRD BATTALION, SEVENTH MARINES**, will soon bid adieu to the people of Cuba and the island of Cuba itself. We have had a pleasant stay and we hope that we may come back here at some future time to spend a week or so among this most friendly population.

Headquarters company has had a real honor bestowed upon it when our own Gunner Sergeant John E. O'Neil was singularly honored with the rating that has been his life long ambition. He was made a Master Gunnery Sergeant.

We have been having a quiet time of it the last few weeks as most of our Regiment has been on maneuvers. When they return we hope to be all ready to make the return trip to the good old U. S. A. It has been a pleasant stay here as we have pointed out but we will have to admit to all of you folks that we are very anxious to get back to where we can see our buddies and of course our loved ones.

**COMPANY L.** 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, is still going strong although it has lost over eighty (80) men in the last month. We still have among us the three kingpins of "L" Company, Sergeant Turner along with Sergeants Campbell and Reid, have gone to Culebra at the present time. But we expect them back by the first of April. We can't forget Plsgt. Kelly, who has been nursing a trick knee and forced to visit the sick bay quite often.

In a very short time we expect to lose our Company Commander to the Basic School in Philly. The boys will hate to see him go, for he has been in there pitching for them since he arrived in the early part of January. His able assistant, Lieutenant William McKennan, has taken over the job as athletic officer of the regiment and so far is doing a splendid job.

The boys are much happier now that preparations are being made for the trip back to the states. A few are saying they would rather stay here and find out they are not at all popular with the rest of the company. Well, I don't think Cuba did us any harm. But personally give me the good old U. S. A. And I think I am speaking for the entire company when I say, "We hope to see you soon in the States."

We also have a company in this Marine Corps, but if one should take a look around our camp area at the present time he would say, "Where is everybody?" This is because our Company Commander, Captain John E. Weber, along with most of COMPANY M, 3rd Battalions, 7th Marines, is aboard ship at present and this leaves us with very few men to represent our outfit around these parts.

We did have a good sized outfit at one time but most of our men left us to form The First Marines. Along with these went Gunnery Sergeant Ludvigson and a little company clerk who left this outfit with no one who could play with a typewriter in the correct way.

They didn't leave us completely alone, though, for we still have a few names that we can't leave out of anything that concerns us. We have a friend to all of us, Second Lieut. E. E. Mason, also First Lieut. E. G. Losch, who hasn't been with us quite so long. We have a few old timers left, among these are Platoon Sergeant Korongy, Sergeant Graham, Corporal Gregg and Corporal Hutchins and back from China we have Corporal R. Muckleroy who has joined our company. We can't forget Platoon Sergeant Ferrigno, who we hope we'll have with us for a long time to come.

As we look at all the papers on the desk, we see that we will soon have a few more old timers with us. The Mortar Platoon from Headquarters Company here in the Seventh is joining us to form a Weapons Company and with Master Gunnery Sergeant Gustafson, MGunnery Sergeant O'Neil and a number of other fine men it looks as though we're really going to have an outfit what is an outfit after all.

I was just sitting there at my desk, minding my own business, and not doing nothin' to nobody when fate with upsteeen chevrons swooped down upon me and announced that the MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE section of the Broadcast was now my baby.

So it's my baby! Well, baby, don't expect to be coddled—the news will be presented as it is routed out of the closets (let the bones fall where they may), and no one will be spared when we get the goods on them. (Retractions will be made upon occasion, however, if politely requested by men over six feet tall.)

Sergeant Montfort, in charge of 8 Room, has just received an S. O. D. in order to enlist in the army for aviation assignment. Henschel is trying for a similar discharge, also with the army air corps duty in view.

With Montfort's parting, Joe Parrish takes over the figure juggling section. A former chief of the math school, John McCarty, writes from Los Angeles, where he is now a weatherman, that his wife has just revealed that some time this fall she will present him with a little income tax exemption.

George Zawasky recently received his exemption, and is a very proud papa. Mother and daughter—and George—are doing very nicely.

The finals of the table tennis tournament just completed were an M. C. affair, all barracks detachment men having been eliminated in the earlier rounds. Hepburn was triumphant in the singles, defeating Littrell in the final 21-16, 10-21, 21-17, 21-19. (The loser was your scribbler, and, confidentially, we threw the match just to see if Hep was a good winner.) In the doubles final, Hepburn and Matheney went down 22-24, 12-21, 21-16, 23-21, 17-21 before the drives of Tomasian and Rybinski.



Staff Photo

Crack Quintet from MB, Washington, D. C. Seated, left to right—Waczula, Ciccarelli, Zyck, and Fischer. Standing—Downey, Higgs, 2nd Lt. Day, team coach, Ferguson and Edney.

Increased activity in English courses and extra military assignments for English department personnel resulted in the accumulation of some two hundred papers past due correction. To stimulate clearing up these overdue papers, the department was promised a party when work was again brought up to schedule. Green ink was slung with a will, and the boys, with their tongues hanging out, are now clamoring for their bonus. Charlie Inglee is offering his apartment for the occasion (furniture will be stored in the basement for the duration of the festivities), and Littrell is inviting the Collins boys over to help out with the entertainment. There remains now only the setting of a date and deciding whether or not to have a hostess. Students enrolled for English will, we hope, take notice and go easy on submissions for the day following the celebration.

Well, well, that pesky little kid of Mrs. Leatherneck is sounding off again. Yes, sir, it's that tough kid from your block, IONA ISLAND.

We obtained two good men this month. One was Private Joseph Moger from the Washington Navy Yard and Corporal Stephen Karan from the USS "Charleston."

Our losses were greater than our gains; we lost several good men. Assistant Cook H. L. Brown, Pfc. Harry Sharpen, Jr., and Privates George Ruhl, Robert Sweede, John Hriezko; they all went to the Brooklyn Hospital.

The boys who went on furlough this month were Pfc. James Hart, who went home to Barrington, R. I., Pvt. "A" "B" Gits went home to Birmingham, Alabama, Pfc. Harold Calligan went to his sister in the Bronx. At this time it might be appropriate to offer the sympathy of the whole command to Pfc. Calligan, who spent his furlough attending the funeral of his father, Major Calligan, USA (retd.).

One of our steady readers has left us. I mean Mrs. Peterson, the Top's wife. She is taking a vacation in Long Beach, Calif., with her folks.

A few orchids are in order for Pvt. Nick DiFaleo and Josephine, Private "A" "B" Giles and Miss Perth Amboy, Sgt. Lewan and a certain girl named Mary. You can send orange blossoms to Corporal Laszlo Waszo and Miss West Haverstraw.

As a final thought I would like to give my well wishes to Platoon Sergeant Wood for the speedy recovery of his wife who has just undergone a major operation.

Sergeant William W. C. Black, Non-Commissioned officer in charge of the SUB-DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, WILKES-BARRE, reports that Sgt. Paul E. Dawe, who was established in the Federal Bldg. at Scranton, was transferred as the Non-Commissioned officer in charge of SDHS, Allentown, Pa. In his place came Sgt. Charles V. Crumb from District Headquarters, Philadelphia, who formerly was a "school marm" in the good old wheat fields of Minnesota. Since his arrival, he has been making frequent speeches at the local and surrounding high schools and the various private clubs in this famous old heart of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Region.

We are proud to claim once again the nation's leading sub-station with the highest enlistments for the month of March (49).

Ye editor has let himself in for a lot of local criticism when he termed himself Gentleman farmer after raising 150 baby chicks to 2 month old chickens. Just another practical farmer following the "book larnin'" from a course of "Poultry Husbandry" taken through the auspices of the Marine Corps Institute. After completing a lecture tour in and about Wilkes-Barre, Sgt. Crumb will establish himself at the Federal Bldg., in Scranton, for recruiting purposes.

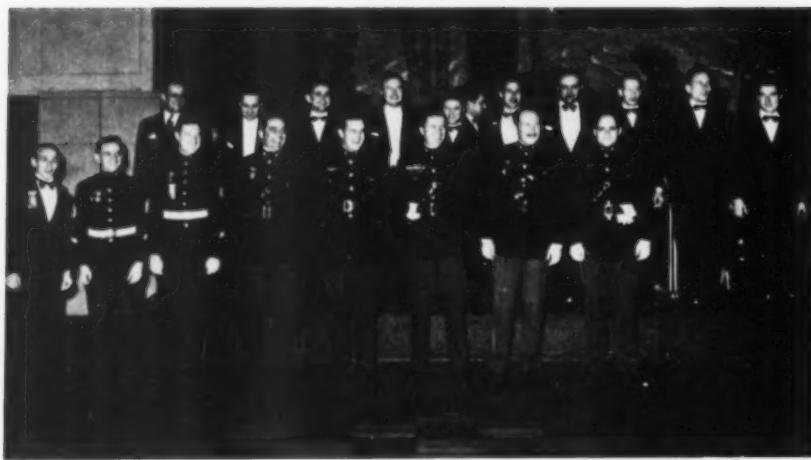


Photo by A. W. Rhode, Jr.

Members of Floyd Bennett Field Detachment, MCR, pose during squadron farewell dinner.

After three months of being temporarily attached from various companies of the Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, T. H., the **MARINE BARRACKS, U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION, KANEHOE BAY, OAHU**, was organized on 15 February, 1941. On that date the station was officially commissioned after Commander Harold W. Martin, U. S. Navy, read his orders and the flag was raised for the first time by Platoon Sergeant George E. Spence.

The new organization is ably commanded by Major J. C. Donehoo, Jr. First Sergeant Lester L. Marshall has taken over the reins in the Barracks office with Platoon Sergeant George E. Spence in charge of drills and instructions. Sergeants Theodore L. Franke, Robert L. Mardis and Charles H. Roberts are the other Sergeants at the Barracks. The most of the organization are more or less newcomers in the Corps but are getting a lot of experience.

One of the first things to be opened at the recreation building was the bowling alley. We have a team which to date has made a very creditable showing, and, with a league just starting they should go far toward making high team at the end of the inter-station tournament. We also hope to have a good soft-ball team very soon.

The station is situated on the windward side of the island of Oahu and we have some excellent beaches. As it is twenty miles from Honolulu over the Pali road we are endeavoring to find recreation for everyone as close to the station as possible.

Here's the dope on the **BARRACKS DETACHMENT, MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D. C.**, which has been a very busy place the past month. Another of our boys, Pfc. Jack M. Minter, who was paid off has chosen civil life to that of the Marine Corps. We wish him the best of luck.

Quite a few men have joined us during the busy month of March. They are: First Sgt. Daniel J. Donahoe from MB, NTpS, Newport, R. I.; he is now acting First Sgt. of the MCI Detachment. Corp. Howard F. LeRoy and Corp. "J" "T" Lovell joined us from SchDet, MBNY, Phila., Pa. Corp. LeRoy is our new armorer, taking PlSgt. Miotke's place. Pfc. John A. Wieland joined us from MBNY, Wash., D. C. Corp. William P. Gifford joined from HQ Co, Trng Center, MB, Quantico, Va. Pvt.

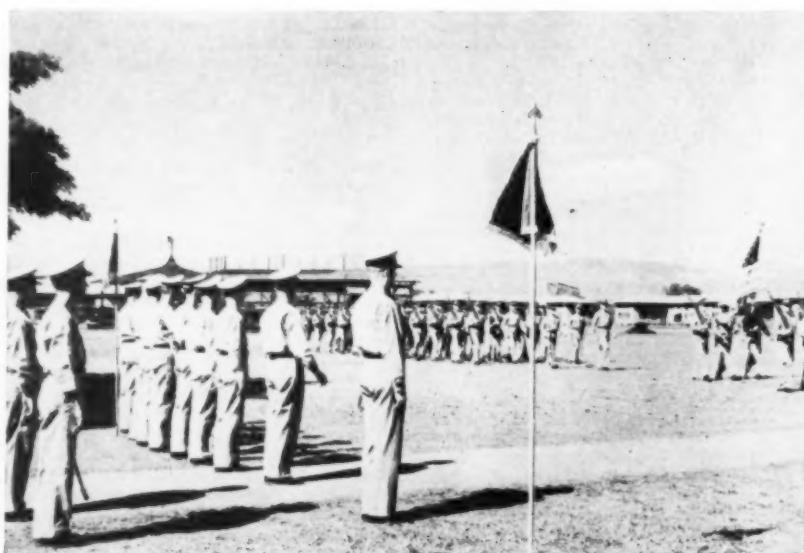
Small bore rifle matches have held major interest with the **AMERICAN EM-BASSY GUARD, PEIPING, CHINA**, during the past month. Corp. Joe K. Marshall seems to be the hero of the hour. Joe, apparently, cannot be matched with a rifle. He has led in two postal matches with the team of the Marine Detachment, Tientsin, in the intercompany and the interplatoon firing. Company "A" won the intercompany match. Shooters, beside Marshall, were Haugo, Cohen, Townsend, Folz, Melton, Martin and Benge. On the post team were Stewart, Marshall, Barnes, Willoughby, Haugo, Bradshaw, Townsend and Eekert. Chittenden and Gray also fired in one of the competitions.

A warrant as Marine Gunner has been accepted by Norman H. Jungers, a member of the communication personnel of the post. Two of the Guard's officers, Captain Paul Drake, and 1st Lt. Albert F. Metze, the latter attached to the office of the Naval Attache, have been selected for promotion. Captain Drake, with 1st Lt. A. A. Vandegrift and 2nd Lt. William F. Hogboom, has been transferred to the Philippines.

Guard recreational activities during the past month have been numerous. Tops was the smoker in which Chittenden, Freiberger, Gentry, Logan, Wood, Wolfe, Dryden, and Anderson boxed. Chinese wrestlers, boxers and magicians were added attractions. Kirkbride brought down the house as M. C.

A number of dances were held at both clubs—for a while we were having four a week—with a post dance thrown in for good measure. The jitterbugs had a thorough work-out.

Promoted were, to rank shown, Staff Sergeant George W. Kay and Staff Sergeant Kenneth S. Whitehouse, 1st Sgt. William L. M. Townsend, StfSgt. Gerald L. Johns, StfSgt. Henry A. Elvestad, Sgt. Thomas E. Belch, Sgt. Morris S. Haugo, Corp. Jerold B. Story, Corp. Prentiss H. Baughman, Corp. Norman J. Berg, Corp. Angelo L. Roveta and Pfc. Jack C. Hornsby.



Pearl Harbor Marines pass in review before victorious Barracks Detachment cagers.

### "MY HUBBY"

My hubby's in the Service  
And my joy I cannot hide,  
For I've watched him through two  
"hitches"  
With a wife's honest pride.

And the morn' he left me early,  
I was feeling mighty blue,  
Just thinking how I would miss him  
And the things he used to do.

But now it's all quite different  
Somehow it's like a dream—  
For my heart is ever singing  
"I'm the wife of a Marine."

Though to err is only human  
There's a lot there on the slate  
That I'll have to account for  
When I reach the Golden Gate.

But then I'm not worrying  
When Heaven's Gate is seen  
I'll whisper to St. Peter—  
"I'm the wife of a Marine."  
—By Mrs. James J. Cross.

### TO A SEA SOLDIER

I have a brother whose as fine as can be,  
He's going from land to sail on the sea.  
His letters to home will be fewer than few,  
Perhaps one letter, then again perhaps  
two.  
He'll be home soon on a long waited furlough,  
But it seems that just as soon as he  
comes,  
Just as soon he must go.  
And then his family and all will miss  
him so,  
But I guess all good things have to come  
to an end,  
And he'll have to go back sooner than we  
intend,  
And so with these last lines I close with  
a bow,  
To the big husky Marine with that gay  
laughing smile.  
—By Ann Canzoniere.

### THE MARINE I MIGHT HAVE BEEN

At close of day when dusk is nigh,  
I watch the setting sun  
And dream, of years long since past by,  
And things I might have done.  
  
I might have done what Mom and Dad  
Would try to tell me to.  
I might have listened when they said,  
"Son, it's not good for you."  
  
I might have tried to be the Soldier,  
They wanted me to be.  
I might have brought them tears of joy,  
Instead of misery.

I might have made them proud to have  
The right to call me son.  
I might have made their eyes shine bright,  
With deeds I might have done.

If I could only turn back time,  
And live my life again.  
I'd try to be to Mom and Dad,  
The Marine I might have been.

### THE WONDER OF WINGS

The countless wonders of the Sky  
Have often troubled you and I.  
Those seven Planets, Moon and Sun,  
Have all been there since time begun.  
Man has written in endless form  
Of their Beauties both night and morn.



We've read of St. Peter and his Golden  
Stair,  
That we must climb if we go up there.  
Of sweet toned Harps of which to strum;  
While all around us wings of Angels hum.  
But the Greatest Wonders of all on high  
Are Mighty Ships sailing thru the Sky.  
—By Sue B. Planesman.

### OUR DESTINY

Each man on this broad earth will rule,  
Each man shall in his time be king.  
Not o'er countries, states or distant lands,  
But each man shall be king.  
  
Each man has the right to rule  
And so the maker has seen to deign.  
So he has granted to each man a portion  
Of the earth o'er which to reign.

Just six feet long and three feet wide  
And six feet deepened under;  
Shall be the share of living man.  
No matter place or number.

When we die our share is earned  
And over it we take command,  
On it so, to make there grow  
Flowers from our wasting sand.

### THE BUGLER'S LAMENT

When my last hitch is ended  
And this weary time-worn clay  
Is shrouded with old Glory  
And forever laid away,  
Will those who soldiered with me  
For a moment cease their glee,  
And bow their heads in sadness  
When Taps are blown for me.

—By J. F. Prunty.

### ON SOME GREEN HILL

When the golden hash-harks tarnish,  
When emblems shine no more,  
When age has forced retirement,  
Still I'll long for foreign shore.

I'll build my home on some green hill,  
In range of the seabird's cry,  
Where fancy sounds her bugle,  
And phantom squads march by.

Oft I'll read my final discharge,  
So old, yellow and worn,  
When the writing's dim and faded  
And the edges are frayed and torn.

On memory's wings I'll fly me,  
To the yellow Yangtze stream,  
Where coolie chants are music  
And life a pulsing dream.

I'll have my dreams of other days,  
Of times to be no more,  
Of radiant birds on Haitian hill,  
Of nights in Singapore.

Again I'll soar to Luzon,  
To Mindanao land,  
To old Hawaii's shingly beach,  
To Cuba's balmy strand.

And then I know that I shall hear,  
When nights with winds are still  
The voices of old shipmates  
Echoing up the hill.

—By W. J. Stamper.

# Defense Battalions

After much scrambling around and hard work by all hands the **SEVENTH DEFENSE BATTALION** embarked aboard ship on Thursday, 27 February, 1941. As loading of the ship's small boats was not complete, liberty was given all hands. Most of the men went ashore for a last look at the sights of San Diego, California, for about eighteen months. Liberty was up at 0800 next morning and all hands went to work making our quarters more livable. It really calls for some hard work and good planning to get so many men in so small a place and have conditions livable. As usual, it only took a little while for them to get things well arranged. At 1500, Friday, March 28, 1941, we threw off the lines and set out to sea. Storm warnings were flying from every dock. We had our orders so away we went. We were hardly out of the harbor when the troops and crew started getting seasick. There was a very unusual sea caused by ground swells combined with storm waves that caused the ship to pitch something awful. By the next morning there were hardly enough men who were not sick to run the ship. Many a man in the crew stood double and even triple watches. Never have I seen more men who either thought they were going to die or wished they were already dead. Some few of the men were still in bed the day we sighted Hawaii. However, the sight of land soon cured their seasickness. The first three days out of San Diego were hard on most of us, but after that we had our "sealegs" enjoying the trip. Our "band," under the direction of Sergeant Ruhl, started rehearsals about then. At first we were seriously considering giving all of them ratings as boilermakers' mates in the Navy. On arriving in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, they redeemed themselves by putting out some fairly good music as we entered the harbor.

About 0700, Thursday, March 6th, we sighted the Islands of Molokai and Maui. Everyone seemed to welcome the sight, but we still had ninety miles to go to the Island of Oahu, on which Pearl Harbor and Honolulu are located. From the time Oahu was sighted until the time we docked the sights made an impression on many of us that we will never forget. The island itself, the buildings, the beaches, and the water itself was especially beautiful because of its blueness. The other ships

in the harbor, flags and pennants flying while the band was playing all added to the beauty and natural color of the Island. We had heard that Honolulu was a military stronghold, but those of us who had never seen it were amazed and those who had seen it were very much surprised at its growth. Building after building had been constructed and many more partially completed. Pearl Harbor, the Naval Base on the Island, was very much different from San Diego's harbor. At the time there were not many ships in the harbor, but there was still a lot more warships there than most of us had seen in one place at a time. We were all thrilled with the many sights that we had not seen before, but to top this our band burst forth with the Marine Hymn. There wasn't a man on board who couldn't feel his pulse quicken, his heart pounding, and a lump in his throat. Somehow, moments like that make up for a lot of the hard things we have to tackle.

cal Sergeant; Bernard C. Guedry to F.M. 1cl., and Ward J. Urquhart also to F.M. 1cl.

Corp. William C. True has completed his tour in the FMF and is being transferred to duty at the Sea School, Norfolk, Va.

Corp. Anton D. Musick was also transferred prior to discharge. His destination was MB, NOP, South Charleston, W. Va.

The following men joined this command from Hq. Co., Post Troops, Parris Island, S. C.: Corp. John C. Booth, Pfc. Ernest Gottlieb and Pvt. Guy H. White. Pvt. John Koulalis joined from MB, NAD, Hingham, Mass.—Welcome fellows—hope you like our outfit.

Corp. Charles V. Phillips and Pfc. Serafino Guido are back with us after a course in Fire Control School.

Our amiable 1st Sgt. Clyde I. Wheeler has started his eighth hitch. We hope the home stretch will be a pleasant canter, Top Sgt.

Spring is in the air, and an exuberant spontaneity pervades the **FIVE INCH, FIFTH DEFENSE BATTALION** these days; but all the smiles are not due to the weather.

Erstwhile 1st Lt. Richard G. Weede is the happy possessor of Captain's Bars—Felicitations, Captain. And John P. Smith was around with the cigars, sporting new Staff Sergeant chevrons.

The following men were also promoted: Dominick Russo (who is at present in Electrical Fire Control School), to Techni-

As usual, **BATTERY G, 5TH DEFENSE BATTALION**, is having daily troop and inspection, and we're getting pretty good. Lt. Dunkle, our battery commander, has just returned from a ten-day leave down at Palm Beach.

We also welcome back Lt. Mark S. Adams, who has been temporarily attached to the Sperry Fire Control School. His experience, plus that of our other three instructors, should help us pound something about searchlights into our heads. This week a shipment of new GMC trucks, searchlights, power plants, and the necessary accessories was received. As soon as the rest of our equipment comes in, we will be all set for some real training.

And now for the social events of the week. The citizens of Beaufort, through the Chamber of Commerce, are sponsoring dances for the Marines at Parris Island. At the first of these events, the post orchestra provided music, and a good time was had by all present. "G" Battery really goes in for this type of recreation. A battery roll call could have been held at the last dance, because there weren't more than 2 men absent. We all hope that there will be many more of these occasions.



Bandmaster E. E. Isaacson leads the Pearl Harbor Band during a tropical serenade.

Photo by Tai Sing Lee

# Skinned from THE SCUTTLEBUTT

"Can you play bridge?"  
"Naw—I don't want to be run over!"

A detective was testifying in church. His eight-year-old son watched him closely as he began to speak, then broke in hastily:

"Come clean, Pop, the Lord'll make it easier for you!"

And then there was the Scotchman, who kept twenty-seven bloodhounds—because they never missed a scent!

Teacher: "Johnnie, if you can get three apples for fifteen cents, what can you get for thirty cents?"  
Johnnie: "Two packs of cigarettes!"

"Yes, mum," said the old sailor, relating his experiences to the old lady, "I was torpedoed in the Atlantic, and lived for a week on a can of sardines."

"Dear me, weren't you afraid of falling off?"—Humor.

A sailor was recounting his experience to a dear old lady.

"And what rank did you hold?" she asked.

"They made me the ship's optician, lady."

"I didn't know there was such a rank in the U. S. Navy," she said. "What did you do?"

"I scraped the eyes out of the spuds."

Co-ed: "I want you to tattoo a cat on my knee."

Tattooer: "Nope, I'll tattoo a giraffe or nothing."

The young bride sadly said: "Men are too mean for anything."

"What's the trouble now?" asked her best friend.

"Why, I asked Jack for the car today, and he said that I must be content with the splendid carriage that nature gave me."

"All right back there!" called the conductor from the front end of the car.

"Hold on! Wait a minute—wait till I get my clothes on!" came a voice. The passengers craned their necks expectantly. A girl got on with a basket of laundry.

"The only time I sing is when I take a bath."

"Well, you ought to sing more often."



One Brew: "My girl's in the airplane department of Minsky's."

Sgt: "Airplane Department—but Minsky's is a burlesque show."

One Brew: "That's right, every night she takes off."

A FORLORN looking recruit, on his first leave from post, walked into a restaurant and ordered a meal. "Bring me," he said to the waitress, "some cold porridge, and burn me some toast to a cinder. Fry me two bad eggs and make some coffee that tastes like mud. Put it in a cracked cup so that when I drink it it will run down my chin."

The waitress filled the order. "Is that all, sir?" she asked.

"No," he replied; "sit down beside me and nag me. I feel homesick!"

The amateur yachtsman, out on his first voyage, stopped pacing the deck to hail a passing vessel: "Ahoy! what ship are you?"

The skipper raised his megaphone and barked: "The HELVETIA."

The yachtsman frothed and turned red: "To hell with you! Is that the way to answer a civil question?"

About five in the morning the good wife was awakened by a pounding on the front door. She went to the window and called: "What's the matter?"

"I've got Ben," a voice replied. "He's drunk again."

"Are you sure?"

"No, I'm not positive, but he's been carrying a manhole cover around for the past two hours and swears he's going to play it on a juke-box."

Judge: "Now, sir, please tell the court exactly what passed between you and your wife during the quarrel."

Defendant: "A flat iron, rolling pin, six plates and a tea-kettle."

He was a new chaplain. When he discovered a group of men out behind the cook tent, bunched together in a formation resembling a football huddle, "What are these men doing?" he asked of a passing Marine.

"Shooting craps," the Marine said.

Whereupon the chaplain became much excited. "Stop it!" he commanded in his best military tone. "Those poor little craps have the same right to live that you have!"

A motorist who was picked up unconscious after a wreck, opened his eyes as he was being carried into a nearby garage and began to kick and struggle. When he was afterward asked the reason for his strange behavior, he explained that the first thing he saw when he opened his eyes was a "Shell" sign and someone was standing in front of the "S."

"I suppose you carry a memento of some sort in that locket of yours?"

"Yes, it is a lock of my husband's hair."

"But your husband is still alive?"

"Yes, but his hair is gone."

# THE GAZETTE

Total Strength Marine Corps on February 28.....	40,332
<b>COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT—February 28</b> .....	1,720
Separations during March .....	None
	1,720
Appointments during March.....	10
	1,730
Total Strength (Comm. and Warr.) March 31.....	1,730
<b>ENLISTED—Total Strength on February 28</b> .....	38,611
Separations during March.....	570
	38,041
Joinings during March.....	503
Total Strength on March 31.....	38,544
Total Strength Marine Corps on March 31.....	40,274



## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS COMMISSIONED

Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, The Major General Commandant.  
 Brig. Gen. Edward A. Ostermann, The Adjutant and Inspector.  
 Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, The Quartermaster.  
 Brig. Gen. Russell B. Putnam, The Paymaster.  
**Officers last commissioned in the grades indicated:**  
 Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur.  
 Brig. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift.  
 Col. Alfred H. Noble.  
 Lt. Col. Harry B. Liversedge.  
 Major Kenneth W. Benner.  
 Captain John E. Weber.  
 1st Lt. Freeman W. Williams.  
**Officers last to make numbers in grades indicated:**  
 Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur.  
 Brig. Gen. Charles F. B. Price.  
 Col. Alfred H. Noble.  
 Lt. Col. Harry B. Liversedge.  
 Major Kenneth W. Benner.  
 Captain Thomas F. Riley.  
 1st Lt. Freeman W. Williams.

## MARINE CORPS CHANGES

Col. Archie F. Howard, detached Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., to 2d Mar. Div., FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Col. Roy S. Geiger, detached Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Col. Pedro A. del Valle, detached Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., assigned to duty with 1st Mar. Div., FMF.

Col. Samuel L. Howard, when directed by the CG, 2d Mar. Div., FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., detached to duty at CO, 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, via SS "President Garfield," sailing from Wilmington, Calif., 19 April, 1941.

Lt. Col. William A. Worton, about 20 March, 1941, detached Staff, Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to duty with 2d Mar. Div., FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Col. Joseph T. Smith, relieved from duty on Staff, Marine Corps Schools, assigned to duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Arthur Racicot, Retd., to active duty as CO, NP, NYD, Mare Island, Calif.

Major Bertrand T. Fay, MCR, to active duty on Staff, Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va.

Major William T. Evans, Retd., assigned to aviation duty with 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Div., FMF.

Major John J. Flynn, MCR, detailed an AQM.

Major Edgar S. Tuttle, Retd., assigned to active duty as CO, MB, NAS, Seattle, Wash.

Major Thomas C. Perrin, APM, to duty with 1st Mar. Div., FMF.

Major William J. Wallace, to duty with 2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

Major William W. Davies, assigned to duty in Div. of Plans and Policies, Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Harry V. Shurtliff, Retd., detached MB, NYD, Mare Island, Calif., relieved from active duty. On discharge from Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., ordered home.

Capt. Frank H. Wirsig, when directed by the CG, 1st Mar. Div., FMF, relieved from aviation

duty with 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, that division, to aviation duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Charles B. Mason, MCR, relieved from temporary duty with 1st Mar. Div., FMF, and ordered to return to MB, Parry Island, S. C. Upon arrival at MB, Parry Island, S. C., detached that station, ordered home and relieved from active duty.

Capt. Robert H. Williams, to duty with 2d Mar. Div., FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. John H. Goodwin, MCR, when directed by the CG, 1st Mar. Div., FMF, relieved from duty with that division, assigned to duty in Reserve Training Center, MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Theodore W. Sanford, Jr., MCR, (AV), assigned to duty at NRAB, Phila., Pa.

1st Lt. Robert J. Hoey, MCR, (AV), assigned to duty at NRAB, Squantum, Mass.

1st Lt. Louis B. Robertson, to duty on Staff of Basic School, MB, NYD, Phila., Pa.

1st Lt. Edward F. Howatt, MCR, to MB, NYD, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

1st Lt. Cornelius C. Smith, Jr., MCR, to MB, NYD, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

1st Lt. William W. Lewis, to duty with 1st Def. Bn., FMF, MB, NYD, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

2d Lt. James G. McIntosh, MCR, active duty at Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.

2d Lt. Thomas J. Cudmore, MCR, assigning to active duty in the basic school, MB, NYD, Phila., Pa., revoked.

2d Lt. Robert C. McDonough, ordered to duty with Parachute Det., MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J.

2d Lt. Homer G. Hutchinson, Jr., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. David C. Wolfe, to MD, USS "Reina Mercedes," N. A., Annapolis, Md.

2d Lt. Alfred N. Gordon, to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. Richard M. Seamon, MCR, to MB, NAS, Miami, Fla.

2d Lt. Arnold Lawson, Jr., MCR, active duty in the basic school, MB, NYD, Phila., Pa., revoked.

2d Lt. Everett E. Munn, MCR, (AV), when directed by the Comdt., NAS, Pensacola, Fla., detached that station to NRAB, New Orleans, La.

2d Lt. Frederick L. Woodlock, Jr., MCR, (AV), assigned to duty at NRAB, Dallas, Texas.

2d Lt. Douglas B. Lenardson, MCR, (AVC), detached NAS, Miami, Fla., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. Quinton R. Johns, MCR, (AVC), detached NAS, Miami, Fla., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. Julian F. Acers, MCR, (AVC), on acceptance of appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve, detached NAS, Miami, Fla., to 2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

2d Lt. Baptiste D. Pronovost, to MB, NYD, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Ch. QM. Clk. Oswald Brosseau, to duty with 3d Def. Bn., FMF, MB, NYD, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Mar. Gnr. Frederick M. Steinhauer, to duty with 3d Def. Bn., FMF, MB, NYD, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Ch. Pay Clk. Edward L. Claire, assigned to duty with 1st Mar. Div., FMF.

Ch. Pay Clk. Julian B. Bird, to duty in Office of the Paymaster, N.E. Pay Area, Phila., Pa.

Ch. Pay Clk. Norman C. Bates, assigned to duty with FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Pay Clk. John D. Erwin, on arrival in the United States, ordered to duty at MB, NYD, Mare Island, Calif.

Col. Allen H. Turnage, to duty at Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., via SS "President Taft," sailing from Shanghai, China, about 22 March, 1941.

Lt. Col. Ray A. Robinson, detached MD, Tientsin, China, to MD, AE, Peiping, China.

Lt. Col. Andrew E. Creasy, to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Major Charles F. Creaswell, on reporting at MB, Quantico, Va., assigned to duty on Staff of Marine Corps Schools, that post.

Major John D. Blanchard, assigned to duty at Headquarters, Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Major Monroe S. Swanson, detailed an AQM.

Major Carl W. Meigs, detailed an AQM.

Capt. Marvin T. Starr, detailed an AQM.

Capt. Robert L. McKee, detached MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to 4th Def. Bn., FMF, that barracks.

Capt. William B. McLean, to MB, Norfolk NYD, Portsmouth, Va.

Capt. Archie V. Gerard, detail as an AQM hereby revoked.

Capt. John C. Machamer, MCR, to duty with 2d Mar. Div., FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Lloyd E. Wagner, MCR, to duty with 2d Mar. Div., FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Lewis J. Fields, assigned to duty at MCN, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Guido F. Verbeck, Jr., MCR, promoted to 1st Lt., Marine Corps Reserve.

1st Lt. Philip L. Mossburg, Jr., MCR, promoted to 1st Lt., Marine Corps Reserve.

1st Lt. George P. Chapman, MCR, promoted to 1st Lt., Marine Corps Reserve.

1st Lt. James D. Hittle, to MB, Norfolk NYD, Portsmouth, Va.

1st Lt. Peter D. Lambrecht, MCR, (AV), detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to NRAB, New Orleans, La.

2d Lt. Menard Doswell, III, MCR, (AV), detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to NRAB, St. Louis, Mo.

2d Lt. John L. Whitaker, Jr., MCR, (AV), on or about 1 April, 1941, and when directed by the Comdt., NAS, Pensacola, Fla., detached that station to NRAB, Dallas, Texas.

2d Lt. Hal R. Klop, MCR, (AVC), on acceptance of appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve, to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. Donald L. Jackson, MCR, when directed by the CG, 2d Mar. Div., FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., detached that station, ordered home and relieved from active duty.

2d Lt. William E. Benedict, on reporting of relief, and when directed by the CO, NP, NYD, Mare Island, Calif., detached that station to MB, NAS, Alameda, Calif.

Mar. Gnr. Norman H. Jungers, on 13 March, 1941, detached MD, AE, Peiping, China, to Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., via SS "President Taft," sailing from Shanghai, China, about 22 March, 1941.

Brig. Gen. Ross E. Rowell, to Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Brig. Gen. Ralph S. Keyser, Retd., on 1 April, 1941, assigned to active duty on the Naval Examining Board, MB, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. Andrew E. Creasy, to duty with 1st Mar. Div., FMF.

Lt. Col. Lester N. Medaris, on or about 1 May, 1941, detached 2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif., and assigned to duty on the Staff, Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Prentiss S. Geer, to duty as Trans. QM., USS "Neville."

Major LePage Cronmiller, Jr., about 7 April, 1941, detached Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to duty at Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Major Vincent E. Stack, MCR., detailed an APM, effective 1 April, 1941.

Major Merton J. Batchelder, relieved from duty in Senior Course, Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., and assigned to duty on the Staff of Marine Corps Schools, that post.

Major Walter W. Wensinger, relieved from duty in Senior Course, Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., and assigned to duty on the Staff of Marine Corps Schools, that post.

Major Gordon Hall, relieved from duty in Senior Course, Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., and assigned to duty on the Staff of Marine Corps Schools, that post.

Major Edwin O. Schultz, MCR., about 5 April, 1941, detached Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C. to MB, Quantico, Va.

Major Frederick W. Hopkins, MCR., about 5 April, 1941, detached Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C. to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Robert A. Olson, to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

Capt. Irving E. Odgers, on 1 May, 1941, detached MCB, San Diego, Calif., and ordered home to retire on 30 June, 1941.

Capt. Miller V. Parsons, on 1 May, 1941, detached MB, Quantico, Va., and ordered home to retire on 30 June, 1941.

Capt. James P. Berkeley, on reporting of relief, detached MD, USS "Wichita," to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Edward C. Dyer, to duty at Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Capt. Frank H. Wirsig, to duty at Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Monitor Watchman, to duty at U. S. Fleet Training Base, San Clemente Island, Calif.

Capt. Thomas M. Ryan, on reporting of relief, detached U. S. Fleet Training Base, San Clemente Island, Calif., to duty MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Alva B. Lasswell, when directed by the CG, 2d Mar. Div., FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., detached to duty at 14th Naval District, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

1st Lt. Monte E. Brown, MCR., to duty with 2d Mar. Div., FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Joe B. Mauldin, MCR. (AV), notation relative to appointment as a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps cancelled. This officer will continue on active duty as an officer of the Marine Corps Reserve.

1st Lt. Albert C. Keuhnen, MCR., when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached that post to MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J.

2d Lt. Douglas W. Polivka, MCR., when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached that post to MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J.

2d Lt. John R. Walcott, MCR. (AV), on or about 3 April, 1941, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to NRAB, Atlanta, Ga.

2d Lt. Norris E. Linneweaver, on acceptance of appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, assigned to active duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. Angus F. Davis, MCR., resignation accepted, 10 March, 1941.

2d Lt. Charlton B. Ivey, MCR. (AVC), on acceptance of appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve, detached NAS, Miami, Fla., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. William E. Schwerin, MCR., on or about 5 April, 1941, detached MCB, San Diego, Calif., to duty with MD, NAS, San Pedro, Terminal Island, Calif.

QM, Clk. Frank J. Leskovitz, assigned to active duty with Headquarters Squadron, Marine Aircraft Wing, FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

QM, Clk. Ingold H. Schermerhorn, MCR., appointed a Quartermaster Clerk in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, with rank from 5 March, 1941.

#### U. S. MARINE CORPS ENLISTED

StfSgt. Leslie R. Bennett, USMCR—2nd DB for 6th DB.

Sgt. Thomas M. Barnett—Quantico.

Corp. Pearce J. Davenport, USMCR—Quantico.

Sgt. Lester A. Welch—Dover.

StfSgt. Wm. K. Akerkey—1st MAG.

Corp. Paul C. Bean—1st MAG.

StfSgt. Fremont H. Peper—San Diego.

Corp. Frank J. Schornwetter—New York.

StfSgt. Edward R. Nasin—1st Mar. Div.

Sgt. Acam J. Barth—Quantico.

Sgt. Elijah Mel. Fields—1st Mar. Div.

Sgt. Blanton A. Jessup—Quantico.

Sgt. John H. McGuire—Quantico.

Corp. Mathew T. Samardic—2nd Mar. Div.

Corp. Ralph F. Dempsey—2nd Mar. Div.

Corp. Stanley W. Greene—Norfolk SS.

Sgt. Jacob J. Morgan—NRAB Seattle.

Tsgt. John D. Simonich—Hawthorne.

Tsgt. Gaston D. Davis—BAD 1 Quantico.

StfSgt. Robert L. Gray—Lakehurst.

Corp. Samuel W. Miller, III—1st Mar. Div.

PlSgt. Charles A. Dettenbach—USS "Wichita."

1st Sgt. Lloyd D. Ganzel—So. Charleston.

1st Sgt. Henry B. Pie—USS "Wichita."

Corp. Harry E. Anderson—Sig. Det., San Diego.

1stSgt. Howard D. Hudson—Phila.  
PlSgt. Vernard Vrunder—PI.  
Corp. Harry E. Anderson—Guam.  
StfSgt. Jesse L. Kidd—Pearl Harbor.  
Sgt. Mutha W. Trotter—1st Mar. Div.  
Corp. James P. Hendricks—5th DB.  
Corp. Florus H. Hurst—Yorktown.  
Sgt. Emmett L. Mitchell—Phila.  
Sgt. Herman G. Corbett—PI.  
Sgt. Sydney J. Ryan—1st MAG, Cuba.  
Sgt. Ben B. Wisner—1st MAG, Cuba.  
Sgt. Jerry W. Zachidny—PM, NEPA, Phila.  
Corp. Anton D. Musick—So. Charleston.  
Corp. John B. Long—Corpus Christi.  
Corp. Walter A. Penny—Quantico.  
1st Sgt. Virgil A. Hickie—Quantico.  
Sgt. John J. Quigley—New York.  
Corp. Stephen Karan—Iona Island.  
Corp. Oliver V. Short—New York.  
Corp. Ralph F. Estey—Boston.  
Corp. Frederick L. Talbot—New York.  
Sgt. Truett P. Jones—MB, Gitmo.  
Sgt. Edward T. Opiat—2nd DB for 6th DB.  
StfSgt. Albert L. Snyder—Pearl Harbor.  
Corp. Lander H. Dellinger—NBBG.  
Corp. Paul B. Connors—Norfolk SS.  
Corp. Charles B. Fowler, Jr.—So. Charleston.

#### RECENT REENLISTMENTS

Barker, William D.  
Ruddle, Guy R.  
Clemento, Anthony J.  
Anderson, Victor  
Manning, Philip J.  
Meeks, William F.  
Floyd, Dennis  
Gedicks, George O.  
Davidovic, Mike  
McDonald, Eugene A.  
Todverte, Attilio  
Fussell, Wesley W.  
Smith, Raymond J.  
Skots, Samuel L.  
Wilson, James Jr.  
Bowen, Lincoln P.  
Keel, Benjamin S.  
Darrah, Clyde R.  
Anglin, Henry H.  
Ferguson, Paul C.  
Jones, Calvin A.  
Gartner, John I.  
Wheeler, Clyde I.  
Livermore, Edward L.  
Callis, Andrew C.  
Magill, Robert M.  
Adamski, Walter E.  
Auer, John  
Anderson, Adolph J.  
Wallace, John  
McLeod, George R.  
DeSimone, Vincent J.  
Wolfe, Gordon S.  
Giles, Ernest E.  
Lyle, Roy H.  
Quatman, George F.  
Towle, Harry M.  
Scanlon, Clarence E.  
Watters, Calvin C.  
Brittman, Herman A.  
Johnson, Wallace R.  
Pearl, Harry L.  
Wood, Victor O.  
Frazier, David R.  
Pace, Rodgerick A.  
Freeman, Frank W.  
McConnell, Stanley H.  
Davis, Clayton L.  
Howe, George W.  
Ahern, Paul R.  
Easterling, Hubert S.  
Thompson, E. E., Jr.  
Brainard, John T.  
Hood, Hiriam M.  
Nelson, Harold S.  
Heaton, Andrew L.  
Hamilton, Henry R.  
Walker, Todd  
Plate, Walter E.  
Gartz, Spencer D.  
Villegas, Ernest  
Borstell, George R.  
Pickhardt, Alfred A.  
Lacey, John R.  
Banks, John S.  
McCrary, Donald R.  
Hansen, Theodore G.  
Sears, Anthony J.  
Betz, John A.

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TO SERGEANT:  
Allen, George C.  
Begala, June B.  
Bloch, Reinhold  
Carroll, Clifford L.  
(COMM)  
Clancy, William S.  
Daniels, Felix  
Follendorf, Robert E.  
(F.M.)  
Fournier, Joseph A. L.  
Hooper, Jared J.  
Howard, Jay M.  
Keough, Joseph H.  
Jones, Daniel L.  
Lebelman, Meyer  
Linker, Henry  
Mangum, Carl S.  
Miller, Lawrence E.  
Patterson, Dennis K.  
Sadler, Lester J.  
Spooner, Alex  
Tobé, Floyd L.  
Wilson, Eugene T.  
(QM)

Robinson, James B.  
(COMM)  
Evezic, Thomas R.  
(AVN)  
Price, Marion E.  
(AVN)  
Slater, James D.  
(AVN)  
Malon, Don E. (AVN)  
Lyons, Leland M.  
(AVN)

Thomas, Ralph G.  
(COMM)  
Jennings, Charles E.  
Coffey, Cleburne M.  
Boyle, Herbert  
Walker, Skyrone S.  
Trotter, Mutha W.  
Stone, Bedford B.  
Connors, Walter J.  
(COMM)  
Slagle, Edward E.  
(QM)

Cottrell, Frederick J.  
Marasciulo, Frank W.  
Albin, Bill (AVN)  
Brooks, Samuel "F"  
Hales, Loomis E.  
(AVN)

Kitsos, John E., Jr.  
MacLaughlin, Walter H., Jr. (AVN)  
Graff, Oscar F.  
Patterson, George A.  
Manning, Harold E.  
Pace, Joseph H.  
(F.C.)

Turro, Joseph P.  
(COMM)  
Williams, Grady R.  
(F.C.)  
Banks, John S., Jr.  
Bennett, Albert E.  
Betz, John A. (Band)  
Callaway, Otho B.  
Foster, Henry N.  
Frohner, Edward M.  
Garts, Spencer D.  
Grybosch, Enoch J.  
Miller, Claron "T."  
Nelson, Harold S.  
O'Mara, Francis J.

Reep, Robert R.  
Stuart, James L.  
Cornell, John E.  
Deegan, Edward F.  
Fitch, Isaac C.  
Haire, John R.  
Kelly, George E.  
Newman, George V.  
Roughton, Albert L., Jr.  
Goldberg, Percy (QM)  
Lendo, Henry J. (QM)  
Mann, Joseph E.  
Martin, James A., Jr.  
Mitchell, Charles B.  
Moffett, William L.  
Murphy, Phillip A.  
Geary, William R., Jr.  
Driscoll, Thomas P.  
Smith, John P.  
Reichert, Jake  
Pratt, Nephi W.  
Hill, William E., Jr.  
Green, Larry L. R.  
Dennis, Ernest V.  
Bixby, Ralph L.  
Clement, Robert "A"

TOWNSEND, W. L. M.  
Canfield, Joseph W.  
Villegas, Ernest D.  
Jones, Calvin A.  
Wheeler, Clyde I.  
Hagen, Robert G.  
Harrison, Edward J.  
Hagen, George E.

TO GUNNERY SERGEANT:  
Murray, Wallace J.  
Dempsey, Charles E.  
McLin, William N.

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT:  
Scanlon, Clarence E.  
Russell, Dominic  
Heaton, Andrew L.  
Hamilton, Henry B.  
Brainard, John T.

TO SUPPLY SERGEANT:  
Kay, George W.  
Whitehouse, Kenneth S.  
Daffin, Robert L., Jr.  
Wood, William H.

TO PLATOON SERGEANT:  
Wood, Victor O.  
Wallace, John  
Walters, Calvin C.  
Pace, Roderick A.  
Callis, Andrew C.  
Hood, Hiriam M.  
Rink, Wilford E.  
McRill, John L.  
Nersch, George E.  
Wells, Noble W.  
Allen, William S.  
Black, Oral  
MacLean, Stephen

TO STAFF SERGEANT:  
Woodburn, Jack E., Jr. 6 (PM)  
Cochran, Leland A., Jr. (QM)  
Morek, Vincent C. (AVN)  
Frederickson, Clarence A. R. (F.C.)  
Gelinas, Lionel J.  
Potter, Claude L.  
Kubick, Frank C. (MESS)  
Dorgan, Alfred V., Jr. (COMM)  
Montwill, Joseph, Jr. (COMM)  
White, Walter R. (Line)  
Baskin, John W.  
Lofland, Boyd L. (F.C.)

McElfresh, Norman V. (F.C.)  
McMillian, Noble (COMM)  
Poe, Leslie A. (COMM)  
Rottenberg, Aaron M. (COMM)  
Johnston, Ross L. (MCS)  
Manning, Owen (QM)  
Smith, John P. (F.C.)  
Johnson, Wallace R. (MESS)  
Dooley, Theodore R. (QM)  
Garrison, Robert F. (QM)  
Koverman, Edward F. (MESS)  
Purvisance, Lyman S. (QM)  
Thornbury, Donald S. (QM)

Gallinsky, Stephen  
Harrison, Virgil R.  
McClellan, Leo R.  
Rough, Charles I.  
Wells, Delbert D.  
Humbley, Charles G.  
Poulousky, Anthony  
Todd, Henry P.  
Disney, Charles L.  
Smith, Ellis C.  
Lane, Noel W.  
McAllister, Dewey G.  
Agnone, Frank C.

McElfresh, Norman V. (F.C.)  
McMillian, Noble (COMM)  
Poe, Leslie A. (COMM)  
Rottenberg, Aaron M. (COMM)  
Johnston, Ross L. (MCS)  
Manning, Owen (QM)  
Smith, John P. (F.C.)  
Johnson, Wallace R. (MESS)  
Dooley, Theodore R. (QM)  
Garrison, Robert F. (QM)  
Koverman, Edward F. (MESS)  
Purvisance, Lyman S. (QM)  
Thornbury, Donald S. (QM)

Gagnon, William H. (QM)  
Gentile, Michael (QM)  
Gibson, James H. (AVN)  
Gilmore, Frank S. (QM)  
Gojkovic, Michael (QM)  
Graves, George "W" (QM)  
Harrison, Lawrence A. (QM)  
Hood, Clarence C. (QM)  
Hudson, Vernie C. (QM)  
Hurtley, Oliver W. (QM)  
Jones, Melvin C. (QM)

Hogan, "R" "E" (QM)  
Kilroy, Patrick H. (QM)  
Hillman, James R. (QM)  
Colwell, Ralph F. (QM)  
Dippel, Charles E. (QM)  
Jackel, Carl J. (QM)  
Sweet, Herbert J. (QM)  
Blankenheim, Lloyd J. (QM)

Kancler, Anthony J.  
 (QM)  
 Kikoler, Sidney (QM)  
 Knoll, Raymond A.  
 Krenicki, Theodore  
 Leffew, James M.  
 Lillard, Thomas J.  
 (QM)  
 Lovell, "Jr." (QM)  
 MacDonald, James V.  
 (QM)  
 MacDonald, Malcolm C.  
 (QM)  
 Macleod, Richard E.  
 Malone, Titus (QM)  
 Martin, Fenton A.  
 (COMM)  
 Matheson, Robert R.  
 Middleton, Edward H.  
 (COMM)  
 Miller, Leroy C.  
 Mills, Lester L.  
 (COMM)  
 Moor, Lawrence R.  
 (QM)  
 Mulcare, Daniel E., Jr.  
 Murphy, Edward G.,  
 Jr. (QM)  
 McBride, Rollin W.  
 (QM)  
 McDonald, James D.  
 (QM)  
 Neely, William R.  
 (QM)  
 Nicholson, James W.  
 (QM)  
 Nixdorf, Ralph W.  
 Norcross, Roger M.  
 Norris, Roy A. (QM)  
 Parker, Robert E.  
 (QM)  
 Pawelske, Clarence B.  
 Petja, John A.  
 (QM)

Buckley, John T.  
 Catallo, Merico L.  
 Cowley, Joseph W.  
 Eck, Donald L.  
 Evans, Milton P.  
 Fogie, Michael J.  
 Fogie, John W.  
 Gilbert, Walter "H."  
 Jr.  
 Harvey, Ross R.  
 Heeney, Patrick J.,  
 Jr. (QM)  
 Hollingsworth, John R.  
 (QM)  
 Keyes, Donald C.  
 Kidd, John H., Jr.  
 Lockwood, Robert L.  
 Mikell, James W.  
 Pinckard, Earle B.  
 Rankin, John O., III  
 Regan, Jim J.  
 Robinson, Charles E.  
 Sistrans, Manuel (QM)  
 Smith, George D.  
 (QM)  
 Snyder, Franklin B.  
 (QM)  
 Stewart, Robert W.  
 Thelen, Ross W.  
 Woodard, Walter H.  
 Callegno, Martin J.  
 Doebler, William F.  
 Hutcherson, Roger G.  
 Petty, George E.  
 Phillips, Jennings  
 Roland, Robert L.  
 Kieffer, Joseph H.  
 Lacey, John R.  
 Penny, Walter A.  
 Pickhardt, Alfred A.  
 Sears, Anthony J.  
 Walker, Todd  
 Jeness, Allan

#### TAPS

The following deaths have been reported to the Marine Corps Headquarters, Casualty Section, during the month of March, 1941:

STEELE, Franklin Topping, Major, USMC., retired, died 18 March, 1941, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, California. Next of kin: Mrs. Evelyn C. Steele, wife, 4167 Palmetto Way, San Diego, California.

BING, Lewis Edward, Pfc., USMC., died 3 March, 1941, at the Beachwood House, Beachwood, New Jersey. Next of kin: Mrs. Louise C. Bing, mother, P.O. Box 394, Oak Creek, Colorado.

BOURDEAU, Howard Joseph, Pfc., USMC., died 20 March, 1941, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Washington. Next of kin: Mr. William Bourdeau, father, Route No. 1, Iron Mountain, Michigan.

CARROLL, Jack Walter, Sgt., USMC., died 8 March, 1941, at the U. S. Naval Mobile Base Hospital, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Next of kin: Mrs. Harriet Carroll, mother, 7921 South Aberdeen Street, Chicago, Illinois.

DOUGHTY, Arthur Ashley, Pfc., USMCR (V), active, died 4 March, 1941, aboard the U.S.S. "Wharton." Next of kin: Mrs. Mary Doughty, wife, 9283 165th Street, Jamaica, Long Island, New York.

FORSBERG, Norton Stanley, Pvt., USMC., died 4 March, 1941, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Pearl Harbor, T. H. Next of kin: Mrs. Nanny M. Forsberg, mother, Route No. 1, Cambridge, Minnesota.

KAMIDE, Siebe Thomas, Cpl., USMC., drowned 3 March, 1941, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Next of kin: Mrs. Nazera Kamide, mother, No. 1 Sunset Avenue, Tupper Lake, New York.

MEDLIN, Charles Lee, Pvt., USMC., drowned 12 March, 1941, at Bourne Field, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Next of kin: Mr. Will H. Medlin, father, Route No. 2, Louisville, North Carolina.

RUGOWITZ, Jerome, Pvt., USMC., died 21 March, 1941, at the Post Sick Quarters, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia. Next of kin: Mrs. Clara Rugowitz, mother, 1205 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SZALKOWSKI, Leo Ambrose, Pfc., USMC., died 8 March, 1941, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, California. Next of kin: Mrs. Frank Szalkowski, mother, 1232 East Mason Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

TAYLOR, Ben, Pfc., USMC., died 11 March, 1941, at the Post Dispensary, Tientsin, China. Next of kin: Mrs. Josie Taylor, mother, Vero Beach, Florida.

THOMAS, John Randolph, 1st Sgt., USMC., died 22 March, 1941, near Elkton, Maryland. Next of kin: Mr. W. L. Thomas, father, Macon, Mississippi.

WIND, Robert Zumwalt, Cpl., USMC., drowned 26 March, 1941, at Mission Beach, California. Next of kin: Mr. Albert E. Wind, father, Route No. 2, Box 164, McMinnville, Oregon.

ZANE, Neil Clinton, Jr., Pvt., USMC., died 18 March, 1941, at Hawthorne, Nevada. Next of kin: Mr. Neil C. Zane, Sr., father, Box 233, Knights Landing, California.

BROWN, James William, 1st Sgt., USMC., retired, died 25 January, 1941, at the Portsmouth Hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Next of kin: Miss Mary Brown, sister, School Street, White Plains, New York.

GARDNER, James Edward, 1st Sgt., USMC., retired, died 8 March, 1941, at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. Next of kin: Mrs. James E. Gardner, wife, 155 North 7th Street, West Branch, Michigan.

LUND, Peter Sevahn, Gy-Sgt., USMC., retired, died 17 March, 1941, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C. Next of kin: Mr. Sigvard C. Lund, brother, No. 3 Fiskedamsgade, Copenhagen, Denmark.

MARTIN, Frederick Eugene, Pvt., USMCR (V), inactive, died 28 October, 1940. Next of kin: Mrs. Esther L. Martin, mother, 1202 North Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

#### TENTATIVE SAILINGS

CHAMONIX—Leave San Francisco 15 April; arrive San Pedro 16 April, leave 17 April; arrive San Diego 17 April, leave 19 April; arrive Canal Zone 28 April, leave 1 May; arrive Guantanamo 3 May, leave 5 May; arrive NOB Norfolk 9 May.

HENDERSON—Leave San Francisco 10 April; arrive Honolulu 17 April.

WHARTON—Arrive Honolulu 3 April, leave 8 April; arrive San Francisco 14 April, leave 29 April; arrive San Pedro 30 April, leave 1 May; arrive San Diego 1 May, leave 3 May; arrive Honolulu 10 May, leave 14 May; arrive San Francisco 20 May.

NITRO—Leave Cavite 14 April; arrive Guam 19 April, leave 22 April; arrive Pearl Harbor 2 May, leave 7 May; arrive Puget Sound 14 May.

PYRO—Leave San Pedro 1 April; arrive San Diego 1 April, leave 2 April; arrive Canal Zone 12 April, leave 15 April; arrive Guantanamo 18 April, leave 19 April; arrive Norfolk 23 April.

NOTE: "Pyro" tentatively scheduled depart Norfolk for Northern East Coast ports on 7 May, 1941.

ARCTURUS—Leave Guantanamo 31 March; arrive San Juan 2 April, leave 4 April; arrive St. Thomas 5 April, leave 6 April; arrive Newport 11 April, leave 12 April; arrive NOB Norfolk 14 April.

NOTE: "Arcturus" at NYd Norfolk for restricted availability during approximate period 18 April-3 May, 1941.

CAPELLA—Leave NOB Norfolk 14 April; arrive San Juan 19 April, leave 23 April; arrive Guantanamo 25 April, leave 30 April; arrive NOB Norfolk 5 May.

VEGA—Leave Mare Island 5 April; arrive Puget Sound 8 April, leave 15 April; arrive Mare Island 18 April, leave 25 April; arrive San Pedro 27 April, leave 29 April; arrive San Diego 29 April, leave 2 May; arrive Canal Zone 14 May, leave 17 May; arrive Guantanamo 20 May, leave 21 May; arrive NOB Norfolk 26 May.

KAWEAH—Leave Key West 1 April; arrive Baton Rouge 5 April, leave 7 April; arrive Norfolk 14 April.

NOTE: (1) "Kaweah" at NYd Norfolk for restricted availability 15-29 April, 1941. (2) "Kaweah" tentatively scheduled depart Norfolk for Baton Rouge on 30 April, 1941.

LARAMIE—Leave Norfolk 31 March; arrive Baton Rouge 7 April, leave 8 April; arrive Norfolk 15 April, leave 29 April; arrive Baton Rouge 6 May, leave 7 May; arrive Norfolk 14 May.

NOTE: "Laramie" operating temporarily under CNO in N.T.S.

NOTE: "Rama" at San Diego for upkeep. Schedule to be later announced.

NOTE: "Rapidan" at Alabama Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Mobile, Alabama, for overhauls 3 March-2 May, 1941.

SALINAS—Leave Guantanamo 2 April; arrive St. Thomas 5 April, leave 7 April; arrive Baton Rouge 15 April, leave 16 April; arrive Norfolk 23 April.

SAPELO—Leave Baton Rouge 2 April; arrive Boston 11 April, leave 12 April; arrive Melville 13 April, leave 14 April; arrive Baton Rouge 23 April, leave 24 April; arrive Norfolk 1 May.

NOTE: "Sepulga" assigned to special duty until further notice.

#### SPECIAL NOTE

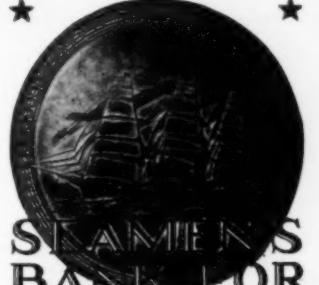
The following vessels of the N.T.S. are temporarily assigned to the activities indicated:

U.S.S. "William Ward Burrows"—Commandant, 14th Naval Dist.

U.S.S. "Regulus"—Commandant, 14th Naval Dist.

U.S.S. "Sirius"—Commandant, 14th Naval Dist.

U.S.S. "Spica"—Commandant, 13th Naval Dist.



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(Illustration actual size)

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**STERLING SILVER**

Sectional View of Ring Shows Patented Overlay.

SEE THIS NEW RING AT YOUR POST EXCHANGE or DEALER. If not on display there full information sent direct on request.

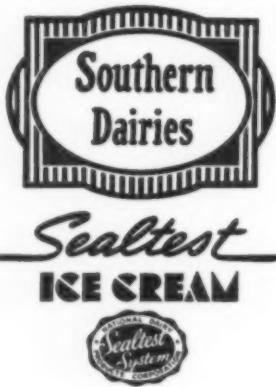
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Insist on the genuine H-H gold overlay ring—only the genuine is fully guaranteed.

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**WE HAVE IT**  
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**MILITARY GOODS**  
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**MORRIS STRUHL**  
 45 West 23rd Street New York, N. Y.

# THE STAMP CORNER

By  
**CHARLES INGLEE**

The Post Office Department has practically completed designs for the new series of air mail stamps, and announcement may be expected if, as, and when President Roosevelt approves.

That this may be soon is due to the fact that, in passing the POD appropriation bill for 1942, the House cut \$100,000 from the funds intended for the printing of bi-colored 6¢ air mail stamps. Undoubtedly, the House action will be upheld in the Senate, and the new stamps will be in use shortly after July 1st.

The Department is also working on the new stamped envelope designs. Contract for manufacturing the new envelopes was awarded last January, but work on their manufacture has not yet begun.

Tentative plans for extending the Famous Americans series of last year seem to have been shelved by the POD. Instead, serious consideration is now being given to the release of a "home defense" series of postage stamps as more in keeping with the present trend of thought throughout the nation.

Present indications are that such subjects as the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration, Boy and Girl Scouts, Social Security, etc., will be publicized by means of postage stamps.

New postal savings stamps will be available at most post offices on May 1st. The denominations of the new series will be 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1, and \$5. Purchasers of the 10¢ stamps will be given a card on which to mount their purchases, while those who buy the larger denominations will be supplied with albums.

Those buyers who still want to purchase the present series after May 1st will still find those stamps available.

Congressman Edward V. Izac of California has introduced in Congress a bill providing for a stamp to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of that state. Because California has had other commemorative stamps in the past, there is a possibility that the POD will disapprove the present idea, and the bill will be pigeon-holed.

Service on the second Highway Post Office route will be inaugurated on May 3d. This route will extend between Indianapolis and South Bend, in Indiana, and will furnish better mail service to those communities between the terminals than is now provided.

A special cancellation will be given to mail transported over the route on the first day it is in operation. Collectors desiring this cancellation may send covers to the postmasters at the terminal cities, asking that such covers be held for the first

trip. Covers, of course, should be stamped and self-addressed.

The northbound run from Indianapolis has been designated as "Trip 1" and this wording will appear in the cancellation. The return run is known as "Trip 2," and that wording will appear in the cancellation used on mail picked up at South Bend.

After May 3d, regular type steel post-marking stamps, similar to those used by R.P.O. clerks, will be employed in canceling mail.

Some time ago, the Poets and Educators groups of the Famous Americans series were removed from sale at the Philatelic Agency. Recently, the 5¢ denominations of the Composers, Artists, and Inventors groups of the same series were removed. In addition, the Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands commemoratives of 1937, and the Iowa Centennial issue of 1938 have been removed from sale.

The Philatelic Truck, containing an exhibit of postage stamps and showing some steps in their manufacture, will soon resume its tour of the nation.

Beginning May 1st, at New Albany, Mississippi, the truck will visit Tupelo and Columbus in that state, then go to Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Anniston, Sylacauga, Montgomery, Greenville, Evergreen, and Brewton, all in Alabama. Other places to be visited later in the month are Pensacola, Fla., Biloxi, Gulfport, Natchez, Vicksburg, and Jackson, Miss., and New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Tallulah, Monroe, and Shreveport, La.

A souvenir stamp and a special cancellation are available from the truck, and all readers living in or near the cities mentioned are urged to visit the truck when it exhibits in their communities. Further details may be secured from the postmasters at the places named.

The American Cover Club Board of Review has notified us that the U. S. Marine Corps Official Birthday Cachet, released last November 10th, was not only the best commemorative cachet for that month but also it was one of the best during 1941.

Your Stamp Editor is attempting to assemble a collection of items for exhibit in the Marine Corps Museum. Particularly desired are covers postmarked at discontinued Marine Corps post offices, including those of peacetime expeditionary forces. Civil War, Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion, and similar postmarkings on covers mailed by Marines of those periods are also needed.

Anyone having such covers available is urged to write to the Stamp Editor. Describe the covers and quote lowest price acceptable, or forward the covers for a cash offer.

# IN THE NEWS

## Troops Taught Gas Mask Technique By Ingenious Device at Camp

Special News Service

CAMP LIVINGSTON, La., April 9.—Army chemical warfare experts here have rigged up an ingenious chamber for giving soldiers an object lesson in how handy gas masks can be.

The C.W.S. (Chemical Warfare Service) unit with the 32nd Division believes its portable gas chamber is unique in the army.

It can be moved anywhere, set up in a few minutes and handle demonstrations in gas mask technique for a great number of troops in a comparatively short period.

Lt. Col. John D. Alexander, of Kenosha, Wis., and aides devised the chamber and had quartermaster workmen construct it from plywood.

### Carried by Truck

Its 13 light sections can be whisked anywhere by truck in an army camp and bolted together airtight for gas mask lessons. It measures 8 feet wide by 12 feet long by 8 feet high.

"We call it a prefabricated gas chamber," says First Lt. Maurice A. Peerenboom. "It works better than the permanent chamber in use at many training camps because we take it to the troops instead of their having to come to us."

"Then we find our chamber much better than the gas tent, which, though portable, leaks too much. Boy, you really get a dose in ours." The 32d's "gashouse gang" gave a convincing demonstration.

A squad of troops donned army masks and entered the chamber in which tear gas had been released in thick, almost transparent clouds. Nothing happened, and after a few minutes they filed out in the open field.

### Washed Away by Tears

Then all trooped back into the chamber. At a signal, they removed their masks and, within a few seconds, scrambled out, stumbling over each other, with streaming eyes.

Eyes cleared up under "gashouse gang" instructions for the troops to face the wind without rubbing their eyes, because this would only keep them crying longer. Tears wash out these fumes quickly in fresh air.

"In this way the men learn to depend on their gas masks," said Peerenboom. "We teach them how to wear 'em and how effective they are against gas."

Lessons include sniffs at really lethal gases. After a small quantity is released out in an open field, troops approach gingerly, get a good whiff and beat a quick retreat. The idea is to teach them to know the odors.

—San Diego Tribune-Sun.

### Navy Aviation Ratings

The Navy Department has announced that in view of the great expansion of the aviation branch, men of the following categories, who desire to qualify for aviation ratings, will be transferred to aviation activities where practicable:

(a) Have served in an aviation activity in appropriate duties for a period of not less than 3 months.

(b) Are qualified practically for the change — i.e., have proven their practical qualifications for the duties of the aviation rating in question.

(c) Successfully pass the examination in the requirements of the rate as prescribed in the Bureau of Navigation Manual. At least one member of the examining board shall be a naval aviator.

(d) Shipfitters and carpenter's mates, third and second class, and artificer (E.R. Force) ratings below pay grade 2 who, in the opinion of their commanding officers, have qualifications that would enable them to qualify for aviation metalsmith or aviation machinist's mate ratings of corresponding grade.

(e) Petty officers, third and second class, not included in sub-paraphraphs (c) and (d) above who, in the opinion of their commanding officers, possess special aptitude for aviation branch ratings.

—The Army-Navy Journal.

### First Division to New Training Site

First home coming of the 1st Marine Division arrived in the United States on 8 April. The disembarked troops returned to Quantico, the home station of the division, which many of its personnel had not seen since last fall, when the division left for training at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Transfer of the division from Cuba to Quantico and to Parris Island, S. C., is being made in increments. Some units have not yet departed from Guantanamo Bay.

In accordance with Navy Department policy, the Marine Corps is not revealing exact date of troop movements, names of vessels on which the division is being transported, or the manner in which the division will be divided between Parris Island and

### WIN \$5.00

We will pay \$5.00 each for the best two (2) letters written each month for six (6) months on the subject, "Should We Consult Our Post Exchange Officer Before Buying Jewelry?"

Letters should be sent to the address below and mailed not later than the 10th of each month. If your letter does not reach us before closing date it will be included in the following month's mail.

Employees of this firm and the staff of "The Leatherneck" are excluded from this contest.

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State Number and Date of Your Platoon

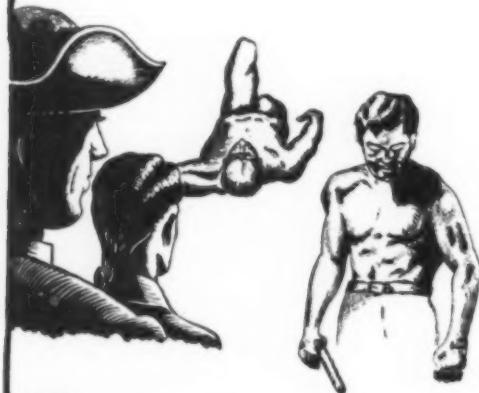
Quantico. It has been admitted that headquarters of the division will return to Quantico.

By summer it is expected that the entire 1st Division will be concentrated at its new training area near Wilmington, N. C.

A training center is being established at Quantico for the special instruction of Marine military engineers and for instruction of personnel in the use of latest types of engineering equipment. At the center, specialist instruction will be given in the employment and care of all types of motor transportation, including amphibian tractors. Upkeep and repair of ordnance materiel also will be taught. As previously announced, it is planned to create a battalion of amphibian tractor troops in each of the two Marine divisions.

Lt. Col. Daniel E. Campbell has been placed in charge of the center.

# LEATHERNECK TRADITIONS



CAPTAIN PORTER WAS THE FIRST MARINE TO FIGHT A DUEL. HE SHOT AND KILLED MAJOR EUSTACE FOR ALLUDING TO HIM AS A FORMER SCHOOLMASTER. PORTER WAS COURT-MARTIALED, ACQUITTED, AND PROMOTED TO MAJOR.

"THANX WEBB"

## SGT-MAJ. JACK COMER



HOLDS THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE OLD SECOND REGIMENT ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE UNIT JUST REORGANIZED AFTER SIX YEARS' DORMANCY

THE FIRST DIVE BOMBING WAS DONE BY MARINES. THEY GAVE AN EXHIBITION OF HELL-DIVING AT THE CLEVELAND AIR RACES IN 1932 WHICH WAS WITNESSED BY LT.-GENERAL ERNST UDET, WHO REMARKED AT THE TIME "WE OUGHT TO TRY IT IN GERMANY."



THEY DID!

DURING THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION THERE WERE AS MANY UNIFORMS WORN AS THERE WERE DETACHMENT COMMANDERS.



WHAT OUTFIT YOU WITH, BUD?

JR Lucke



Bingham Canyon, Utah, was a rough-and-tumble mining town. There weren't many ways for a man to spend his money or spare time, except at stud poker or standing with one foot on a brass rail.

But one young "shift boss" spent some of his money, and most of his leisure time, studying an International Correspondence Schools Course in Civil Engineering.

(He had graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology two years before, but felt he needed further training in surveying.)

**IN 1941 . . .** that same man, Louis S. Cates, is President and Director of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, Past President of the Mining & Metallurgical Society of America, a Director of the Long Island Railroad Company and of the First Security Corporation.

Recently he was elected a Director of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company of New York. For his achievements in engineering, he has been honored by the governments of France, Belgium and Bolivia.

Says Mr. Cates: "Despite the professional calamity-howlers, I'm convinced that America is still 'the land of opportunity.' The biggest jobs are still to be done—and the passing of the old geographical frontiers merely opened up new frontiers of business and industrial opportunity."

"I like to think of this as 'the chemical age.' Certainly, it's an age when sound, practical training is essential to the man who hopes for the bigger rewards in life."

"And in that connection, I think I. C. S. is playing a vital role by offering to the man already employed a means of increasing his stature through increased knowledge and training."

★ ★ ★

The roster of former I. C. S. students is rich in the names of men who today are living symbols of success. By the same token, today's I. C. S. students will furnish many of tomorrow's leaders.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture                                 |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Brakes               |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Bridge Engineering     |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Fruit Growing            |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Mine Foreman               |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Navigation               |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineering      |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Conditioning and Cooling                |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Building Estimating      |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry              |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineering        |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Heat Treatment of Metals   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pattermaking             |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy               |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Drafting                      |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Coal Mining              |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Highway Engineering    |  | <input type="checkbox"/> House Planning           |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing                   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry Farming          |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Drafting    |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture                                |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Contracting and Building |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Cotton Manufacturing   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Machinist                |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Works Engineering   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio                    |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineering |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Auto Electric Technician                    |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Diesel Engineering       |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineering |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Management of Inventions |  | <input type="checkbox"/> R. C. Section Foreman      |  | <input type="checkbox"/> R. R. Locomotives        |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Surveying and Mapping  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Auto Technician                             |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineered Pulp Paper    |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Lighting      |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineering       |  | <input type="checkbox"/> R. R. Section Foreman      |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration            |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Telegraph Engineering  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aviation Engineering                        |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Boxes               |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Boxes             |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Drafting      |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineering       |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Sheet Metal Work         |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Toolmaking             |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boiler and Furnace                          |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Foremanship              |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Foremanship            |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineering   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Electric Engineering |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineering        |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilation            |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bridge and Building Foremanship             |  | <input type="checkbox"/> French                   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Grade School Subjects  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> High School Subjects     |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineering          |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Fitting            |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Woolen Manufacturing   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accounting                                  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Advertising              |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Cartooning             |  | <input type="checkbox"/> C. P. Accounting         |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Illustrating               |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy                 |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Drafting    |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeping                                 |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Service            |  | <input type="checkbox"/> College Preparatory    |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Cost Accounting          |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Lettering Show Cards       |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry Farming          |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineering |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Correspondence                     |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Subjects      |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Subjects    |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Subjects      |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Managing Men at Work       |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Works Engineering |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Surveying and Mapping  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Management                         |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Foods and Cookery        |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Foods and Cookery      |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Home Dressmaking         |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Railway Postal Clerk       |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration            |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Telegraph Engineering  |  |
| <b>BUSINESS SUBJECTS</b>   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced Dressmaking                        |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foods and Cookery                           |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |
| <b>DOMESTIC SCIENCE SUBJECTS</b>                                     |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home Dressmaking                            |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Dressmaking and Designing      |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tea Room and Cafeteria Management, Catering |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |

Name.....Age.....Address.....

City.....State.....Present Position.....

Canadian residents send coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal, Canada

British residents send coupon to I. C. S., 71 Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, England

THE SMOKE OF SLOWER-BURNING CAMELS GIVES YOU  
**EXTRA MILDNESS, EXTRA COOLNESS, EXTRA FLAVOR**

AND

**28%**

**LESS**

**NICOTINE**

than the average of the 4 other largest-selling brands tested—less than any of them—according to independent laboratory tests of the smoke itself

IT'S NEWS! Not the picture kind—but news of first importance to smokers.

Independent laboratory findings as to Camels and the four other largest-selling brands tested—the four brands that most smokers who are not Camel "fans" now use—show that Camels give you less nicotine in the smoke. And, the smoke's the thing!

But that's only the start of the story! Camel brings you the extra mildness, extra coolness, extra flavor, and extra smoking of slower-burning costlier tobaccos. Get Camels your very next pack. Why not get a carton—for economy and convenience?

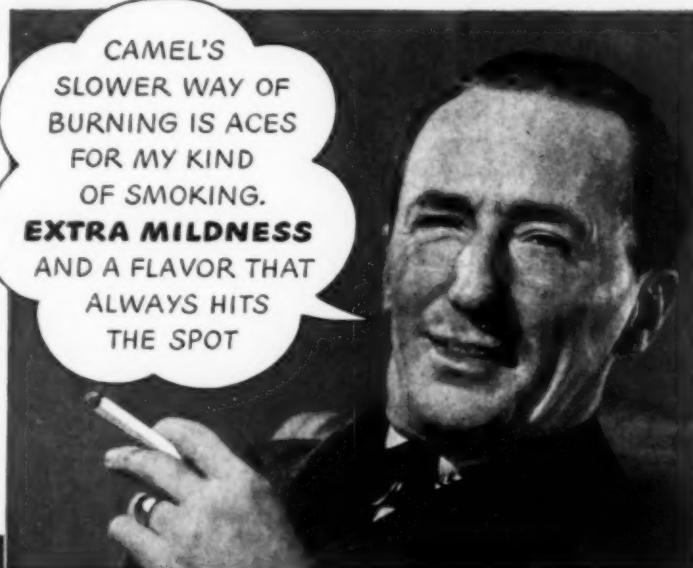
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

**THE  
SMOKE'S  
THE  
THING!**



HOT AFTER HISTORY! It's Donahue of Pathé who follows the news the world over with camera . . . with Camels! He's off again for more exclusive pictures. Below, you see how Bob Donahue gets exclusive "extras" in his smoking. He smokes Camels, of course. Only Camels give you those "extras" of slower-burning costlier tobaccos.

CAMEL'S  
SLOWER WAY OF  
BURNING IS ACES  
FOR MY KIND  
OF SMOKING.  
**EXTRA MILDNESS**  
AND A FLAVOR THAT  
ALWAYS HITS  
THE SPOT



"I'LL TELL YOU," said Bob when he got his picture taken (above), "I smoke a good bit in my job. And my cigarette has to be more than mild—it has to be extra mild. Camel is the one brand I've found that gives me extra mildness and at the same time a flavor that doesn't go flat on my taste."

Make Camels your next cigarette purchase. Enjoy that Camel flavor with extra mildness and extra freedom from nicotine in the smoke.

By burning 25% slower than the average of the 4 other largest-selling brands tested—slower than any of them—Camels also give you a smoking plus equal, on the average, to **5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!**

**CAMEL—THE SLOWER-BURNING CIGARETTE**

